Insure in Your Own Company — LACOMBE FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — Rates the Lowest, Prompt and Fair Settlements

COAL ! COAL ! !
$5.00 Per Ton Delivered.
H. A. DAY.

IF YOU HAVE COAL
ASHES TO
Dispose of, Teams to sell or
trade, — H. A. DAY.

Coal

Dr. J. B. Harrington
V.S.

The Western Globe.

Top prices for Grain can only be realized by using the
Thoroughly Reliable Fanning Mills
sold by
H. L. Brown

VOL. XI. CHARLES B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager, Publisher. LACOMBE, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1916. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

SLEDS and CUTTERS

We have Sleds with both Cast and Steel Shoeing all sizes, and are selling them at last years prices.

We have only four Cutters left and no more to be had this year. Early buyers will get them at a snap.

Morrison & Johnston, Limited

The Merchants Bank of Canada

CONSERVE THE LIVE STOCK OF OUR DISTRICT

FINISH THE FEEDERS IN LACOMBE

KEEP THE HEIFERS AT HOME

Total Assets One Hundred Millions

An Office of the Bank is Also Established at Rimbey

"We're ready to serve you"
With the Best
Lumber and Coal
When we [illegible] you Lumber and Building Material we look first [illegible] QUALITY then to PRICE and finally [illegible] QUICKE[illegible] way of giving you the
[illegible] LUMBER CO., LIMITED
[illegible]

WE THANK YOU

As we cross the threshold of a new year, we wish to thank those who have honored us with their confidence and trade during the year that is gone.

We strive always to protect and promote the interests of our friends and customers in every way and we are gratified to note the generous response which this policy brings.

During the coming year we shall make every effort to serve you even better than we have in the past.

We extend to all sincere wishes for a happy, healthy and prosperous New Year.

The McD[illegible] Drug Co., Ltd.
D. A. Lothian, - - Manager

Remnant Prices on Women's and Girls' Wool Caps
Regular 50c. to $1.00 for 25c.

Women's Neck Furs
Only a few left, and all marked at just half price, now $3.00 to $7.50

Girls' Kilted Jersey Suits
[illegible] 3 and 4 years, regular $3.75 for [illegible]

[illegible] and Girls' Sweater Coats
[illegible] remnants priced at half price.

Women's, Girls' and Boys' Hose
3 pairs for $1.00

Women's Underwear Values
Pure Bleached Cotton, winter weight, vests and drawers, each 35c.

Men's Heavy Lumbermen's Stockings
Dark Grey, 75c.

[illegible] All Felt Shoes
Leather soles, $2.25

[illegible] Working Mitts, lined, $1.25

[illegible] Overs, 75c., $1.00, and

REMNANT SALE

After a busy season we are always left with a lot of Remnants in every department. Short Ends, Odd Lines and Counter Soiled Goods, must be cleared out. Price reductions are our only means of disposing of all these ends, and this week we are making the prices so low that an immediate clearing should be expected.

Women's Skirts on Sale
Without a donbt the Greatest Skirt Bargain of the Season, heavy and light weight, tweed skirts, cut in the new styles, with belt effect and pockets, flare bottom. All sizes up to 30 waist measure.
Remnant Sale Price $3.95

Women's Long Kimonas
In plain and fancy colors, of heavy Kimona Cloth. Regular up to $4.50.
Remnant Price $1.95

Grocery Department
Is well stocked and prices are held as low as possible, under present Market Conditions.

Apples—we have a few loose packed left at $1.50
finest wrapped stock $1.75 to $2.25

F. E. McLEOD, - - LACOMBE

Remnant Prices on Trimmed Millinery

Women's Hats, regular up to $4.75, for $1.00

All Hats from $5.00 to $10.00 for $2.95

All Girls' Hats now 50c.

Women's and Girls' Coat Remnants Now Greatly Reduced

Women's Heavy Cloth Coats, regular $14.00 to $17.50 for $7.95

Misses' Coats, regular $15.00 for $7.95

Men's Underwear Remnants

Heavy Wool Underwear, counter soiled, but of many of our finest quality lines, regular prices up to $2.25, Remnant Price $1.35

Boys' Ribbed Underwear, 75c.

Remnants' of Piece Goods

Dress Goods, Ginghams, Prints, Flannelette, Toweling, Oil Cloth, Etc.

Women's Wool Gloves and Mitts 40c. to 85c.

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Everybody's Favourite

Children think only of the sweetness and delightful flavour, on Bread, Toast and Griddle Cakes.

But "grown-ups" know of the splendid food value of this famous table syrup—how wholesome and nutritious it is—and far more economical than preserves, or butter and sugar, when spread on bread.

Write our Montreal Office for a copy of our new recipe book — "Desserts and Candies"—sent free.

Dealers everywhere have "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins. Get some today.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.

Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Beaver Corn Starch—and "Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch. 226W

An Unaccepted Invitation

How British Tommies Made Fritz Look Foolish

A wounded machine gunner, now in hospital in England, tells a remarkably good story of how a party of British Tommies recently adopted a clever ruse which made Fritz look foolish. It was found out that it was the intention of the Huns to place more barbed wire in front of their lines that night, so about 15 men left the British trench and formed links of a human chain reaching to the German lines, which were only about a hundred yards away. The enemy were sending up no star lights, so that the Tommies, with a subaltern in charge of them, were able to crawl into position quite unnoticed. They had scarcely completed the formation of their chain before the Germans began to throw out of their trench on to the ground in front the various tools and materials they would require. The first man in the British chain grabbed them, passed them back to the man behind him, who in turn handed them on, until they were safely landed in the British trenches. By the time the British had reached their trench the German party was in the open, and the men were busily employed searching for the missing wire and tools. Suddenly a rocket hissed up from the British lines, and revealed by its pitiless light the entire party was practically wiped out by a stream of lead from a machine gun. Later during the same night a second German party attempted to get to work, with equally disastrous results. At dawn a notice board appeared over the British trench bearing, in German, the words, "If you want your wire, come and fetch it." The crestfallen Germans did not accept the invitation.

"Like attracts like; an empty purse usually goes with an empty stomach," says an exchange.

Yet a thick head may go with thin hair.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Good Effect of War Diet

Health of Nation Has Been Improved By Eating Less

According to a medical correspondent of the Daily Mail, it is now established that people are eating less than before the war, and there are many evidences that the health of the nation has improved.

One group of patients, those in a chronic state of sluggish indigestion from over-eating and too little exercise, have largely disappeared from consulting rooms. It is too early yet to see whether the new habit of eating less is having any effect in lessening the prevalence of hardening of the arteries, kidney disease, heart troubles, gout and rheumatism.

The greatest reduction has been in meats, eggs, sugary foods, and jams. Our consumption of meats and eggs can be reduced with benefit. With sugar the case is different. There is no evidence that we eat too much of this very valuable food. Even before the war many people were in a constant state of lowered health from the lack of it. Any saving in meats, therefore, can well be expended on sugary foods.

Many people have learned by experience that a sweet dish after a meatless meal or one with a reduced ration of meat gives the same satisfying effect as a larger and heavier meal without the sweet. Some West End restaurants are taking advantage of this. Though their meat portions are reduced they give generous helpings of sweet dishes. The patron is satisfied, the restaurant saves money, and, incidentally, the patron is served with a meal much more physiologically correct.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Electrified Trousers

Trousers warmed by electricity is one of the war inventions. It is the idea of an Innsbruck professor who is at present serving in the German army, and a Vienna professor of engineering has pointed out that electric trousers and likewise an electric [illegible] might be profitably [illegible] devices for airships. The garments are of a [illegible] extremely supple material. The wearer can himself connect and disconnect the heat conductor. The expense of keeping trousers supplied with an electric current is about two cents an hour.

Willis: How do you stand on Sunday baseball?

Gillis: I'm against it.

Willis: Don't you think the people should be allowed to enjoy themselves on Sunday?

Gillis: Aren't they doing it now? The rich have their golf clubs and the poor have their automobiles. — Puck.

The Gift That Gets A Smile—

because it guarantees unequalled service—from Christmas to Christmas—over and over again—is

The Gillette Safety Razor

It's the "safest" gift you can select, for every man shaves, and knows that in the Gillette you are giving him the best equipment that money can buy. His appreciation will be SURE and LASTING.

Christmas Gillette displays will be in the windows of all the hustling Gillette dealers—Drug, Jewelry, Hardware and General Stores—everywhere—in a dozen styles or more—priced from $5 to $25.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory—GILLETTE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

German Propaganda Has Foothold in Spain

Had a Good Line of Talk to Suit the Wishes of Everyone

The outbreak of war found the Spanish people utterly bewildered. An almost complete ignorance of the state of Europe, a dread of being dragged into a quarrel that they did not understand and were not prepared for, rendered them peculiarly sensitive to pressure or suggestion from whichever side it came. Such pressure and suggestion made itself felt the moment war was declared in the shape of the German propaganda, and before many days were over the country was firmly in its grip. The active and plausible gentry who operated from the German embassy in Madrid and from the office in Barcelona soon had it firmly established in the minds of Spanish clerics that the kaiser was coming to increase the power of the church, suppress free thought, and restore the temporal power of the Pope; in the heads of the officers of the army and navy that the German hosts were invincible and that their triumph would inaugurate a golden era of smart uniforms for officers and discipline for everybody else; and in the minds of the upper classes generally that the kaiser's dearest wish on the attainment of victory was to restore Gibraltar to Spain, allow her a free hand in Portugal, and make her the chief power in Morocco; that he would put a muzzle on democracy, and inculcate a wholesome respect for authority and a proper reverence for privilege.—London Times.

A Safe Pill for Sufferers.—There are pills that violently purge and fill the stomach and intestines with pain. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition, and their effect is soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to timely use of this most excellent medicine.

Boy Officers

I have seen boys almost fresh from a public school in whose faces there were two personalities expressed; the one full of the light hearted, reckless, irresponsible vitality of boyhood, and the other scarred with the anxious lines of one to whom a couple of hundred exhausted and nerve shattered men have looked, and not looked in vain, for leadership and strength in their grim extremity. From a boy in such a position is required something far more difficult than personal courage. If we praise the boy soldier for his smile in the face of shells and machine guns, don't let us forget to praise still more the boy officer who, in addition to facing death on his own account, has to bear the responsibility of the lives of a hundred other men. There is many a man of undoubted courage whose nerve would fail to bear that strain. — From the Spectator (London).

[illegible] was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured [illegible] S LINIMENT.
[illegible] KAULBACK.

[illegible] ache by MINARD[illegible]
MRS [illegible]

I was cured of [illegible] MINARD'S LINI[illegible]
[illegible] S. MASTERS.

Origin of an Old Saw

"A feather in your cap" arose from a custom of woodcraft enthusiasts, in Scotland today the one who wins the first woodcock plucks out a feather and proudly wears it in his cap. Oliver Cromwell gave it dignity of thought and diction when he declined England's offered crown. "Royalty is but a feather in a man's cap," he said. "Let children enjoy their rattle."

Canadian Exhibits in U. S.

C. P. R. Doing Good Work in Making Known the Possibilities of Western Canada

Canadians when they go abroad invariably come home with a higher appreciation of Canada. This is partly due, no doubt, to the real advantages Canada offers, but it may also be attributed in part to the excellent representation of Canadian things that has been made in foreign countries. The Dominion Government, for instance, has the reputation of showing collections of Canadian products at the leading international fairs, which for excellence of products exhibited and artistic presentation are rarely equalled by any other country.

The Canadian Pacific Railway also has carried on a very important work in making Canada's resources known in other lands, and particularly in the neighboring republic. Not only at such international events as the Panama-Pacific Exposition a year ago, but also in exhibits of a more local nature, the Canadian Pacific Railway has lost no opportunity of representing Canadian resources in a manner of which the citizens of this country may well be proud. Handsome displays of Canada's resources, including minerals and fruits, but more particularly the products of the western farms, are maintained at a number of the chief centres throughout the United States and never fail to excite favorable comment.

One of the exhibits recently established is at the Bureau of Industry and Agriculture conducted by the Chicago Herald on the second floor of the Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago. At this bureau are exhibits showing the resources of many of the States of the United States, and also of Canada. Canadians visiting Chicago are invited to call at the bureau at the adress given above and make themselves known to the attendant in charge of the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibit there. All our readers having friends in the south who are likely to visit Chicago during the winter can do their country a good turn by suggesting that these friends take advantage of their visit there to see for themselves what Canada has to offer. The Bureau is open every week-day and motion pictures illustrating the different districts represented are run in a special feature hall. No charge is made for admittance either to the exhibit or to the motion picture hall.

CHILBLAINS — Scaly and Crusty Cases with EGYPTIAN LINIMENT Not Sold by All Druggists DOUGLAS & CO. Manufacturing Chemists, Napanee, Ont.

Birds and Agriculture

Farming Could Not Be Successful Were it Not for the Help of the Birds

Where the birds of the field are undisturbed they tend to hold the grass insects in check. On the other hand, when the numbers of birds in the field are for any reason insufficient, the insects increase.

Here is an instance of this: Some years ago in Bridgewater, Mass., a great battue was held by the ignorant townspeople in the spring of the year and so many field birds were killed that their dead bodies were ploughed into the land for manure. The following summer whole fields of grass withered away and died. This was due solely to the fact that the number of field birds had been reduced, and in consequence the pressure which nature demands the field birds shall exert upon the field insect had been released.

Again, at one time in New Zealand it was no uncommon thing to see English grass wither up in large patches, as though scorched by fire. This was due to the work of a crane fly and click beetle, the larvae of both of which were addicted to the habit of eating the roots of the grass, just under the surface. English grass was then comparatively limited in the upcountry districts, and, as there are large tracts of land in New Zealand destitute of native grasses, the depredations of these insects became a serious matter to those settlers who had stock to feed and who were relying on the English grass to feed it. It was all the more serious because the insects were without any natural check, the native birds which had kept them in subjection before the advent of the white man having been either killed or driven from the vicinity of the homesteads. So the beetles continued to make merry, to marry, and to multiply. In a corresponding ratio the grass continued to fade, to wither, and to die. Then came the English starling, and so voraciously did it feed on the larvae that soon all was green again.

When the Mormons first settled in Utah, their crops were destroyed utterly by myriads of black crickets that streamed down from the mountains. Promising fields of wheat in the morning were by evening as bare as though the land had not been sown. The first year's crop having been destroyed, the Mormons had sowed seed the second year, and again the crop promised well. But again the crickets appeared, devouring every blade of wheat, and the followers of Joseph Smith were on the verge of starvation. At this juncture Franklin's gull came by hundreds of thousands, and, feeding greedily on the crickets, freed the fields of the pests. The settlers at Salt Lake regarded the advent of the gulls as a heaven-sent miracle, and practically canonized all the birds.

In the United States it has been found that many birds have been molested and driven away. The introduce has become difficult or even impossible, owing to the prevalence of insect pests which are not affected by spraying operations.

Birds unquestionably are one of man's most valuable possessions, yet it is just the possession on which he sets the least value.

Unions Solve High Cost of Living

The railway unions of this town have solved the high cost of living. Some time ago a special committee was appointed to purchase food and fuel supplies as required by their members. The committee has handled within the past week two carloads of potatoes, two cars of wood, forty head of cattle, two tons of honey, eight carloads of coal, and fifty carloads of hardwood. In a few days it expects a carload of groceries and two of apples. The committee is composed of twenty-five members, representing different crafts, and has saved 30 per cent. on its purchases to date.

The spirit of husbanding the savings of one's labor has evidently gripped the mind of the working classes in the old land. As a sample of what is being done, the Greenock Provident Working Class Savings Bank shows an increase of $466,000. Over one million dollars of its money is invested in war loans.

The Best of Everything goes into the making of Som-Mor Biscuit

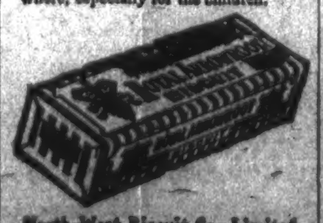
and naturally the best "sodas" you can buy come out the other end of our modern automatic ovens—baked to a turn—ready to delight you with their crispness and flavor.

In Packages Only.

The same high-class materials and skill make our

ROYAL ARROWROOT BISCUIT

so good that it is a favorite everywhere, especially for the children.



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA.

W. N. U. 1136

Work Together

Excellent Advice for the Country Boys of Today

Success in the future will depend on working together. Therefore, the boys of today must learn obedience and subordination to one another, in order that as they grow up they may co-operate. If farming is ever to be a master occupation the farmers must co-operate, find their own leaders, and stand by them.

A sense of honor and obligation is essential to success, for the same reason. The farmer of 50 years ago needed to be independent and had to decide everything for himself. The farmer of today needs to deliberate and to remain faithful to the agreement he makes with his fellow farmers.

Country boys must learn to use the materials at hand. This is the essence of living successfully in the country. You must be a creator. You must take dirt and make of it living things and even human health and courage.

The country boy must respect himself and enjoy himself. He must stand on his own feet. He must be afraid to be poor or to live close, and he must know how to enjoy life as it is, and to think it the best life in the world.—Warren Wilson.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"I was miserable, tired out and dragging around. My legs could scarcely support me. My husband had read about 'Favorite Prescription' and he got me to use it. I used four bottles and the results were surprising. I got stronger, was less nervous, my appetite improved and I felt like a new person. It is the best medicine for women I have ever heard of." —Mrs. A. C. Brown, 30 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

There is nothing that will bring comfort and renew hope to the invalid so surely as good news. When the vital forces are at a low ebb and everything seems useless, a ray of joy and assurance will stimulate the weary body to new effort and energy. A letter from a loved one has turned the tide in many a siege of sickness.

Doctor Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., has good news for every suffering woman. Write him to-day and tell him your troubles, and he will send you just the right advice to restore you to health and bring back the roses to your cheeks, and without charge. His 'Favorite Prescription' has been the rescue of thousands of suffering women. Many grateful patients have taken Dr. Pierce's advice.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

It is not a secret remedy because its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Sold in either tablet or liquid form.

The [illegible] Ever on G[illegible]

The movements of the armies fill the eye, and every day brings its reports of encouraging progress; but silent and efficient, the British fleet, hidden amid the mists, remains the main support of the Allies today, as it proved their deliverance at the beginning of the war.—London Telegraph.

Exhausted from Asthma. — Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

Johnny came home from school in tears.

"What is the matter, darling?" asked his mother solicitously.

"The master whipped me," he sobbed.

"What for?"

"Nothin' 'cept answerin' a question."

"But did you answer correctly?"

"Yes."

"What was the question, dear?"

"He asked who put the dead mouse in his desk."

Enormous Quantities of Rubber To Be Used

Output of Rubbers and Overshoes Will Be Especially Large This Season

It will no doubt be a matter of interest to many to learn that the estimated quantity of crude rubber to be used this year by the manufacturers of the different rubber products will amount to 202,000 tons. In the face of the fact that the United States will use approximately half of the output, while Great Britain is in practical control of the entire world's supply, a peculiar situation is presented. The explanation given in respect to the control of the supply is that the present producing plantations were established by Great Britain some years ago. Through the financing and under the direction of the British Government, rubber plantations are now operated in Ceylon, Sumatra, the Malay States and Java.

As a result of this control, the British Government has been able to gradually lower the price of crude rubber from the former price of $3 a pound, which obtained in 1910, to 67 cents a pound at the present time. Just previous to the outbreak of the war the price paid for crude rubber was $1.25 per pound, so it will be noticed that despite war conditions, when the prices of all commodities have been soaring upwards, the price of crude rubber has been reduced.

It naturally follows that rubber is now rapidly superseding leather in every instance possible. The cost of leather is soaring constantly, and leather footwear is reaching prohibitive prices. Rubber footwear will, according to indications, be extensively worn this winter. It will no doubt prove a real economy to protect expensive leather shoes with rubbers and with rubber overshoes. Nothing is more ruinous to leather than water, snow water having a particularly injurious effect on fine shoes.

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1899

Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

Ready to Fight

When the official head and spokesman of the United States talks in one breath about strict accountability and a championship of civilization and humanity, then says he is too proud to fight, next explains that we are not fighting because the quarrel (of civilization and humanity) is petty and we don't know what it is about and finally announces our readiness to fight the world some time in the future "to maintain peace among mankind," he is giving to his country a reputation which we do not deserve.—Buffalo Express.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Victoria Cross

Rarity of the Distinction Adds to Its Splendor

The V. C., still sparingly bestowed, is an honor more gloriously gained than ever; and at each appearance of a new list of awards one may well think with a smile of the days, so short a time ago, when serious attention used to be paid to those discerning persons among us who were wont to announce to the world, including Germany, that we were a degenerate people, with the old root of valor no longer in us. It is often said, and every wearer of the V. C. knows it to be true, that the Cross is earned a hundred times without recognition for every time that it is bestowed. The taciturn private who, when asked how he won his V. C., answered that "the colonel was looking his way," expressed the consciousness of the army at large on this subject; and General Gordon went so far as to disparage of the institution altogether on the ground that there was nothing to choose in the matter of bravery among all those who were fit to wear the Queen's uniform. But that was counsel of perfection; and there is no doubt that the rarity of the distinction adds to its splendor, even in the eyes of those who best know how much true heroism goes unremarked and unrewarded.

Dangerous Place

"That's a peculiar looking bruise you have on the back of your neck," observed the doctor.

"Yes," said the patient. "I'm subject to those. You see, I'm a clarinet player in an orchestra."

"I don't see how that can produce bruises on the back of your neck."

"It doesn't produce them exactly, but it places me in a position where I am very liable to get them."

"How?"

"I sit directly in front of the man who plays the slide trombone."—

Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy. Tones and Invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the Otto Higel Piano Action

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. THERAPION. Used in France Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, EITHER SEX. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1, POST 4 CT. PHOGERA CO. 30 BERKMAN ST. NEW YORK. 5 YEAR AGENCY TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LR CLARK MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG. TRY THE NEW DRAGEES (TAKE LESS) FOR MOST EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND LASTING CURE. THERAPION. SEE THAT THE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

Buy Matches

As you would any other household commodity — with an eye to full value. When you buy

EDDY'S MATCHES

You receive a generously-filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

ASK FOR

Eddy's "Silent Parlor" Matches

To the Rescue

Time for Civilization to Defend Itself Against War

This war is by far the most terrible of all wars in the scale of its destruction and the horrible nature of the instruments of destruction which it employs. The next war is likely to be worse, for as science progresses and the ingenuity of man extends, so is the mechanism of war likely to become ever more diabolically destructive. Is it not time for civilization to defend itself? Should we not apply some portion of the energy and the contrivance which we lavish on war and its preparation to the preparation and the buttressing of peace? It is not impossible. The way has long been discerned, and it needs little more than goodwill and a fixed resolve to achieve the triumph more glorious than any which arms can bring.—From the Manchester Guardian.

Rubber [illegible]oply Ste[illegible] While Leath[illegible] Gets [illegible]

This Explains Low Price of Rubber [illegible] wear in Spite of Increase in Cost o[illegible] Chemicals, Fabrics and Labor.

The war is using up enormous quantities, both of leather and rubber. At the same time it is seriously restricting the output of the former, much of which came from Russia—while rubber production keeps pace with the demand. From the great plantations now reaching maturity in Britain's tropical Dominions will come this year 150,000 tons of raw rubber—75% of the world's production, and an increase of over 40,000 tons over last year.

Thus, thanks to the British Government's foresight in encouraging these plantations, the Allied armies have been abundantly supplied with all the rubber products they need—Germany and her allies have been cut off—and the price to the world at large has actually been reduced. Meanwhile leather has been getting scarcer and more expensive—80% higher than in 1914—and the end is not yet.

At normal prices a pair of good shoes cost abo[illegible] four times as much as a pair of rubbers—and wo[illegible] last twice as long if rubbers or overshoes were [illegible] to protect them. Or a pair of heavy rubbers f[illegible] farm cost much less than heavy shoes, and would [illegible] much more wear in bad weather. So even befo[illegible] war rubbers were a mighty good investment, [illegible] nothing of their prevention of wet feet, co[illegible] doctors' bills.

Now, when leather costs so much more it [illegible] the saving from wearing rubber footwear is so [illegible] that no one who believes in thrift will think of [illegible] rubbers, overshoes, rubber boots, or whatever [illegible] footwear best suits his needs. Nor will he wh[illegible] help win the war, for by wearing rubber b[illegible] leather that is so scarce, yet so absolutely [illegible] soldiers.

Wear Rubbers and Save Leath[illegible] our Fighting Men!

MILITARY THRIFT IS SHOWN BY METHODS USED IN SALVAGE SHEDS

EFFICIENCY FIRST AND THEN ECONOMY IS MOTTO

This Article Describes How the Litter of War Material at the Front is Carefully Gathered Up and Nothing Wasted That Can Be Repaired and Put to Use Again

To feed and equip our millions of fighting men entails a strain even upon Britain's vast resources. So there is a stern call for business methods and prevention of waste in all departments of the Quartermaster-General—that universal provider who has turned the whole empire into a series of arsenals and stores.

The fine flower of Britain is in arms—peer and peasant, miner and clerk and millhand. And to supply our armies is now the prime industry of the nation, and one of roaring activity, thanks to our glorious command of the seas. Shiploads of ore become giant guns and shell-cases. Cotton and chemicals are turned by war-wizards into high explosives of volcanic fury and force. The wool for khaki is bespoke on the backs of Australian sheep. American and Argentine cattle are marked down for meat, and the hides go to Leicester and Northampton for the soldiers' boots—millions of pairs, for our Allies' use as well as for our own.

Whole fleets of ships ply back and forth between our home ports and the army bases in France. They carry every conceivable device of offence and defence, from monstrous howitzers and aeroplanes to trenching-tools and barbed wire. As for our army's food, is not the world combed for it? Is there not a huge hierarchy in charge of it, from the director of supplies in Whitehall to local inspectors at the world's end? In Assam for tea, in Santos for coffee, in Chicago for meat, in Sydney for grain. Also in marts nearer home, from Mincing Lane to Bethune in France, a typical town of the British "invasion," where local supplies are bought.

And everywhere is jealous watch kept upon quality and quantity of stores and food. Woe to the dairyman who works milk powder or other adulterant into his butter. I have in mind an English prosecution, where the War Office analyst condemned 40,000 lbs of butter and got [illegible] against the contractors, [illegible] maximum penalty and so[illegible]racism besides. So the whole [illegible]h is our soldiers' storehouse, and [illegible]ritish workshops the immediate source of supply.

Our laden fleets lie alongside the Havre quays, where thousands of khaki porters and clerks handle mountains of stuff, from bombs to bacon, from drugs [illegible] telegraph wires and motor [illegible] cook for troops on the [illegible] Then the French [illegible] are filled, and at railhead there are endless files of waiting lorries, which day and night haul [illegible] whence [illegible]—those of [illegible] whole system is one [illegible] division, and the filling-in of [illegible]dents, vouchers, and re[illegible] works smoothly until the [illegible]er-sergeant of each unit [illegible].

[illegible] of the litter of an ad[illegible] the deadly "No Man's Land" between the warring lines? Smashed rifles, twisted bayonets, machine guns broken down or abandoned. Revolvers and field glasses, water bottles, haversacks, cartridges, and shells either in fragments or unexploded. There are no words to describe the grievous disarray that lines even the yawning pits and shell craters in which houses might be hidden. Here is a first-aid tent, and round about it stray tunics cut away by the surgeons from stricken men. Boots and caps and greatcoats, too, often with letters and portraits, and pathetic little keepsakes fluttering amid the broken wires.

Over the field move the stretcher-bearers and casualty squads with officers collecting identification discs or recording wounds and destinations. After these come the new salvage corps, whose quick eyes and practical instincts save the nation enormous sums, as I shall show. These men gather up broken weapons, clothing, and equipment of all kinds, from a belt or a cartridge clip to an aeroplane propeller. They load up horsed wagons with this valuable "rubbish" and transfer it on the road to motor lorries that chug off to railhead for the Army Ordnance base.

And here you will find a mushroom industrial town, with khaki armies of its own, as well as Frenchwomen at American machines that sew and mend and patch with magical celerity. Here you realize the great work of civilian soldiers—the cobblers' corps, who repair old boots; the tailors and harnessmen, the skilled mechanics and armorers who mend broken rifles and bayonets. These last take a four months' course in the Woolwich and Enfield small arm shops, and repair anything from a maxim to an officer's range-finder.

These dumping sheds are not exactly cheerful places, but the sorters get to work with contagious zest. Boots are paired with uncanny insight. Leather is scarce these days, and in great demand by all the nations from Greece to Sweden, and from great Russia to little Holland, who stands so anxiously on watch. So each sturdy upper must stand three good soles; the wear and tear of trench warfare on all equipment is truly tremendous. The finest khaki uniform ever woven on the Leeds looms is soon caked with clay and jagged by the never-ending barbed wire.

Ten sizes in boots are looked out, then handed over to the cobblers and their whirring machines. When mended these boots pass into women's hands for further sprucing and a bath of castor oil. It is a fact that Tommy prefers these to new pairs, so soft and pliable are they to the soldier's feet. In tunics and trousers and greatcoats gigantic renovation is made. There are new engines of ingenious type for steaming and disinfecting all garments. These are afterwards ironed and pressed and folded for re-issue on a great scale.

Utterly hopeless uniforms are first stripped of their buttons (you will see women filling sacks with these), and then cut up as woollen rags for return to England, where they sell for as much as $90 a ton. So the Quartermaster-General is the thrifty "housewife" of our army. Nothing is wasted. Even old tins are pierced with holes, and go back as trench stoves, with prospects of hot cocoa and steaming stew.

Other tins are cut up for labels. And here is a circular saw with the lifted wheels of an ambulance chassis supplying power to it. This ingenious device is slicing odds and ends of wood into tent-pegs of various sizes in view of the coming summer campaign. Officers at this "old clo'" depot welcome new ideas that may bring new grist to their never-resting mills of salvage, or new uses for the products of their marvellous mending and cleaning machines. These turn out as new all things military, from a haversack to a horse-rug, and to save John Bull's purse, lavish and prodigal as that purse is, in provision for our heroes in the trench.

For, remember, unless this battlefield litter were collected, sorted, and repaired by khaki-civilian ministry, new articles would have to be issued by the Army Ordnance Department at a cost of thousands of pounds a day. "Efficiency first and then economy" is the motto of the Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, and throughout all ranks of administrative service, down to the Q.M.S. of company or platoon—himself the caterer and housekeeper of his unit in conjunction with the cook.

Quartermaster-Sergeant sees to it that there is no waste in food or general stores. That no meat rations are drawn for casualty cases or the sick; that no cartridges are trampled in the mire, and every trenching-tool accounted for. The regimental cook was probably educated in the Salamanca School at Aldershot. Quite likely a wise woman had a hand in his kitchen education, teaching him new lessons in food values and varieties.

"No waste" is the reiterate watchword of our six-figure army, and the warning is seen in wondrous operation in those humming ordnance sheds, where the rubbish of the battlefield is first dumped, then sorted and transformed out of all recognition, so as to reduce the cost of a campaign which, as the Prime Minister reminds us, "already exceeds the flight of any financier's imagination."
—W. G. Fitzgerald.

Dietary Value of Sweets

Why Sugar Is Good for the Making of Muscle

Sugar is a good food for the muscles. This was determined recently by experiments made at the instance of the war office.

It is a fact known to soldiers that in difficult campaigns an increased desire is felt for sweets and sweetened foods, and many who never touch [illegible] will eat large [illegible] on the battlefield. Whether [illegible] sugar afforded real benefit to the soldier was the subject of the German investigation; that is, did the consumption of sugar render the tired muscles capable of renewed exertion?

To answer this question conclusively the subject of the experiment was not allowed to know that a test was being made. One day a sweet liquid containing thirty grams of sugar was administered; on the next a similar liquid, sweetened by saccharin to render it indistinguishable from the other as far as taste was concerned, took the place of the sugar. The result was a complete triumph for the sugar. It was found that a greater amount of work could be accomplished on the days when the sugar was given than on those when the saccharin took its place. This serves, as far as it goes to prove that sugar is food in a true sense, and that it is in particular food for the muscles.

The Non-Returned Aeroplane

What happened to one of the two British aeroplanes that attacked the hangars and aerodromes of the Germans in the vicinity of Brussels has been cleared up.

As the machine descended in the night and the motor was stopped it was neither heard nor seen. The pilot and the observer attempted for three-quarters of an hour to re-start the engine but without success, and they therefore set fire to it to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Germans.

The two brave aviators then succeeded in hiding and eluding capture until Tuesday, October 17, when a squad of German soldiers appeared at the house of a schoolmaster in a small Flemish commune and arrested the two men in the schoolhouse, where they had passed the night.

The schoolmaster was also arrested on a charge of complicity and the prisoners were then removed by rail.

The schoolmaster has in all probability been shot by this time.

English Farm Help and the War

A Lancashire farmer, writing in The Farmer and Stock Breeder (Eng.), says he does not know what he and his fellows are to do for labor after this month. The military tribunals have allowed some of the laborers called to the colors to remain on farms until the end of September, but after that there will be hardly any help left.

"I know," he says, "several that are not going to send milk away this winter through their men having to go. I for one cannot send milk away this winter through labor. Labor goes off the land quickly enough without being taken."

A Free Country

So long as a single man amongst your brothers has no vote to represent him in the development of the national life, so long as there is one left to vegetate in ignorance where others are educated, so long as a single man, able and willing to work, languishes in poverty through want of work to do, you have no country in the sense in which country ought to exist—the country of all and for all.—By Mazzini.

Mother (entering the nursery): Children, why do you sit about looking so solemn and unhappy? Why not play a game of some sort?

One of 'Em: We are playing. We're grown-up ladies making a call.

Canadians Reported To Be Inventors of Raids

Are Valuable as Interlude Between Advances

When the war began to sag, so far as the British front was concerned, with long intervals between big movements, and the monotony of trench warfare grew and palled, someone—the Canadians, it is said—invented the raid. The raid is a thrilling and dangerous enterprise, consisting of an unexpected dash across to the enemy's trenches, a shower of bombs, a bit of bayonet work and a sudden retreat, with the raiders taking with them as many prisoners as possible.

During the present Somme offensive raids along the line are constantly being made, particularly between advances. They serve on both sides now to keep the enemy on the jump, and they are particularly valuable as an interlude between genuine advances for the reason that the enemy cannot tell when a raid is simply a raid or perhaps the commencement of a general engagement.

At the instant of action the officer in charge gives the signal to the artillery behind. Shells begin to fly, the guns behind concentrating on the enemy's support and communication trenches to prevent reinforcements coming up. The machine guns on both sides open up and rifle fire rattles up and down the line.

Lights flare from the German trenches and hang in the sky, illuminating the field and revealing the position of the raiders.

In the enemy trench the raiders set about devastation. Soldiers who surrender are pushed up over the parapets into the hands of waiting men and are speedily passed back. If they fail to move quickly enough or if they impede operations they are killed. Men who resist are likewise killed.

Some of the raiders pass back through the communication trench, bombing all the time; others go after the machine guns, wrecking them if capture is impossible, and killing all the machine gunners they can reach.

It is all over in a few minutes. The success of the raid is its speed. The raiders are often not in the trenches more than ten minutes. At a signal they retreat back over the enemy parapet.

The stretcher bearers pick up the wounded, as do the other members of the party, and there is a mad dash for the home trench, into which the men tumble to escape the devastating fire that is now shattered on No Man's Land.

Surprise is the raid's great point. The enemy becomes demoralized, besides often losing twenty to forty men, while the raiders frequently come off practically scathless.

Music Records For the Farmer

Arkansas Plan for Supplying Rural Districts with More and Better Music

H. B. Tovey, director of the School of Fine Arts in the University of Arkansas, is responsible for the recent and determined movement for more and better music in Arkansas. Well-planned campaigns to place the world's best music within reach of the average farmer.

Realizing that the desire of a true understanding of music is strong in many localities, and that especially in the rural districts the desire must remain unsatisfied for lack of proper leadership and a knowledge of how to gain this understanding, Mr. Tovey evolved his unique plan.

Through the university bulletins he announced that the School of Music would send free to any club or school in the state, owning or being able to borrow a phonograph, six sets of fifteen records each, to be used for instructive purposes, each set of records being accompanied by a typewritten talk explaining the music about to be heard and giving a few interesting facts regarding its origin, the instrument, the singers and the like, each set of fifteen records providing a complete entertainment for one evening.

His rules governing the shipment of records were simple:

1. That the entertainment be in the evening, so that parents as well as children could attend.
2. That no admission fee be charged.
3. That care be used in packing and unpacking.
4. That the club or school pay transportation charges one way and that records be sent, charges collect, to the address furnished by the department.

The response to the offer was immediate, proving Mr. Tovey's theory of the existing hunger for the best music. So many communities applied that they could not be listed for the first schedule, but fifty requests were complied with, and from each district where the concerts were heard came enthusiastic reports and requests for "more next year." Mr. Tovey is to enlarge the course this year from six demonstrations to twelve. — The Country Gentleman.

Britain Gets Gum Habit

The English have suddenly become a nation of gum chewers, and the leading manufacturers are able to claim that within six months they have increased their monthly sale from three million to twenty million [illegible]. It has been suggested that the habit has been introduced by the Canadian soldiers, who of course share the Americans' fondness for chewing gum, but we are assured that they have nothing to do with it. The spread of the habit is purely a triumph of natural weakness and advertising. The most enthusiastic adherents—a good word—are said to be not women clerks but soldiers and munition workers, with the navy a fair third.

A Notable Holstein Record

During the months of September and October the records of twenty-three cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Holstein Record of Merit. Madam Posch Pauline leads the mature class with 34.28 lbs butter on the basis of 80 per cent. fat, from 635.6 lbs milk in seven days. Her best day's milk was 124.6 lbs, giving her second place for all Canada. This is the second record above 34 lbs butter made by Madam Posch Pauline.

First Girl: Katherine doesn't understand baseball at all.

Second Girl: She doesn't?

First Girl: No. Why, the other day she went to a game and fell in love with the umpire.

Lady Scott Working In Munition Factory

Widow of Explorer Says It Is a Comfort to Feel Clear of Disgrace of Leisure

Lady Scott, widow of Captain Scott, the British naval officer who lost his life while returning from the South Pole, is now one of the thousands of British women who are working in the munitions factories of England to keep the armies at the front supplied with ammunition and other war necessities. The story, issued by the Official Press Bureau in London, contains the following:

"I confess the change to such unfamiliar conditions made an adventure of which, contrary to my expectations, the zest did not wane. Partly, I suppose, because I made friends; they came and stayed with me, I stayed with them; they were new to me as I to them; but we liked each other. There was a jolliness about it all—arriving with daylight into a warm room among friendly faces and in the evening hurrying each other up to get ready so that friends could walk home in company.

"In short, there was real comradeship, and the personal lives of my friends became of great importance to me. Beyond all this there was absolute freedom from that unrest which is a characteristic disease of this time. The munitions worker, like the man in the ranks, is under orders, doing her piece of assigned work. There is no time to be anxious, to fret for news, to feel the days drag heavily. One gets home, eats, sleeps like a tired animal, and awakes fresh, ready to go on again. Looking back on it, I would not for anything be without the experience, and I honestly believe that no one who volunteers will regret the choice.

"Earning money, too, will be for many an adventure, and not an unpleasant one. Men have told me that they never valued anything more than their shillings drawn at the pay table. Women have the advantage of the soldiers, because what the munition worker earns is very appreciable. You go for six weeks to one of the schools established by the Ministry of Munitions and then you can go into a factory and start at $5 a week—earned by making what your country urgently requires; and you feel good about it.

"But, above all, you will escape the moments which come to any self-respecting girl or woman when she asks herself whether it is right or fair or decent that she should be having a good time while her menfolk are facing and suffering what we hear of—and much, too, that we do not. It is no small moral comfort in these days to feel yourself clear of the disgrace of leisure."

Art at the Front

Art Creations by the French Army in the Trenches

An exposition of "Art at the Front," composed of the creations of soldiers of the French army now on view at Compeign, includes contributions from every branch of the service.

Pictures in oils and water colors, colored crayons and pencil, charcoal and burnt wood [illegible] displayed side by side with stone or modelled in plaster colored to represent nature. Metal objects made of shell cases, hammered in beautiful designs to form flower holders and lamps, and splinters of steel shell made into paper weights [illegible] transformed into pencil holders, [illegible] thimbles, and other [illegible] fuses made into rings, fancy work baskets [illegible] out of the long wicks [illegible] loaded projectiles [illegible] guns are conveyed to the [illegible] give evidence that [illegible] with war.

Many of the [illegible] strength which [illegible] in any academy [illegible] represent objects [illegible] seen by the men themselves [illegible] reproduced in such a way as to bring home to those who see them the conditions under which the soldiers live in face of the enemy. There is no idealism or fantasy in the men's work — all is realism. This, however, does not prevent many of the artists from portraying humor in its broadest sense, for the soldier in the field is very keen on the comic side, and some of the caricatures are excellent.

Few people have had the opportunity of seeing the exposition, owing to the difficulty of reaching Compiegne under the restrictions of war time, but arrangements have been made for the transfer of the collection to Paris, and possibly later to America. It is probably that the work of the soldiers of other French armies will be joined together with this exhibit.

The soldier-artists are content with very small recompense for their works. They have given them up in order to provide themselves with a few small comforts during the coming winter, on condition that purchasers make a contribution towards the assistance of their wounded and invalid comrades.

There are works by winners of the Prize of Rome of the French Academy, who were mobilized while pursuing their studies, and some of these in later years may come to be regarded as masterpieces.

An Aerial Attack at 10,000 Feet

On May 21 Flight Sub-Lieut. R. S. Dallas, R.N.A.S., sighted at least 12 hostile machines, which had been bombing Dunkerque. He attacked one at 7,000 feet, and then attacked a second machine close to him. After reloading, he climbed to 10,000 feet and attacked a large hostile two-seater machine off Westende. The machine took fire, and nose-dived seawards. Another enemy machine then appeared, which he engaged and chased to the shore, but had to abandon owing to having used all his ammunition. Lieut. Dallas has been awarded the D.S.M.

The War and English Agriculture

The war continues to play havoc with English agriculture. A North Lancashire correspondent of The Farmer and Stock Breeder reports that in his section many farms are being given up owing to being short of skilled labor. Another reports that if herds of cows are to continue being sold off as at present, there will be no milk for the towns from his district. A South York correspondent adds that the labor problem is a very serious one, and there will be many acres uncultivated this season and numerous farms without tenants.

Staying Wi[illegible] To the Last Man

Lord Derby Explains What Conscription Really Means

Lord Derby, in an interview in London with a special correspondent of the Paris Journal, said:

"I cannot see how anyone can feel the slightest uneasiness respecting the results in man-power of the Compulsory Service Acts. Unfortunately people sometimes lose sight of the fact that if soldiers are necessary in the trenches and for the artillery they are also necessary in the rear, and men are also required to work in the munition factories and on equipment.

"The whole question is one of proportioning the one to the other and, so as to obtain the best results possible, to employ each in the sphere in which he is most suitable.

"The great difficulty is not of finding men. We can with a stroke of the pen send hundreds of thousands of men to the colors, but, since we have already embodied all those who were employed in "luxury" industries or those who were not absolutely indispensable, our new recruits must be drawn from the ranks of those who perform essential duties.

"You understand what degree of prudence is necessary in dealing with the staffs at munition factories and in the mines and also with the crews of merchant vessels. However, we are unceasingly performing the labor day by day. We are thus in a position to pass a certain number of men to the colors. Our one anxiety is to exploit our resources in men to the best common advantage of the Allies. We are with you to the last minute, and if necessary to the last man."

Market for Canadian Fish

Possibilities of Developing Trade With Britain Are Illimitable

A remarkable development in the fishing industry in Canada is predicted by Major Hugh Green, Director of Fish Supplies for the Canadian Army, who has arrived in Ottawa from London. He is the young man who induced the Government to supply fish to the fighters, and the [illegible] has now been taken up by the [illegible]ritish authorities.

"It [illegible]nly a matter of producing the [illegible] and getting it over," said M[illegible]en. "Once this is done, the [illegible] good for a million dollars [illegible] week. I hope to make plans for shipments up to 5,000,000 pounds a week from Canada. The fish is here if they will go after it."

Major Green is now representing the British Board of Trade in buying for the War Office. Since the fish supply to the Canadians in England was inaugurated last spring, 2,500,000 pounds have been sent over. The cost laid down in London averages between 8 and 10 cents a pound. Canadian halibut landed for the forces costs 13 cents, while, according to Major Green, the prevailing price in London is 56 cents.

"A change of diet in the trenches is always welcome," said Major Green, "and if Canada could produce it, the Allied armies would take ten million cans a week." The Canadian fish business in England is not ephemeral. It has become so popular that the demand for frozen fish is bound to keep up permanently after the war is concluded. We are now figuring on supplying the Australian and New Zealand forces in England to the [illegible]

Major Green is a young Scotchman who previously [illegible] seas was in the fish business in Saskatoon. He is in Ottawa to negotiate with the Fisheries Department and the War Purchasing Commission, and to organize a business whose prospects he regards as illimitable. The Major will visit the principal centres of the fishing industry.

The Ubiquitous Turkey

The Domesticated Kind Now Found in Almost Every Country

In every corner of the globe almost, at least where civilization has spread its epicurean taste, may be found the domesticated turkey—not, however, of his own volition. Never would he, in his wild state, have sought to cross the stormy seas to find green fields and pastures new.

As a flier, the turkey is not a pronounced success. He flies ponderously, almost painfully, and with great effort, and only when very much frightened. His flight can be sustained for only a short distance, but what the wild turkey lacks as an aviator he fully makes up as a sprinter. He can outrun a racehorse, especially in his own native forest, where undergrowth and bushes seem but to add to his speed.

He was taken over the ocean by the hand of man, first to Spain, then to other Mediterranean countries, to northern Europe, and the far east, until now he is well-nigh omnipresent. And this spreading out of his kind even unto the ends of the earth is all due to the entrancing qualities his meat takes on when properly baked or roasted.

The fine old warrior who refused to quit his position at Bruges as British Consul when the Germans took possession has just passed away. He and his wife and daughter were cast into prison for their obstinacy and then sent into Germany as prisoners of war. The wife and daughter were released, and, eventually, the Colonel (Paul Frederick M. Baddeley, R.A.) was exchanged for a German officer in England.

The Art of Milking

The art of milking is to do the job comfortably, to keep the cows in good condition, and to get the highest possible yield. The expert milker is a born animal trainer. He is even-tempered and not easily provoked. He gets along with his beasts without friction by gentling them. Lactation is a nervous function, and any disturbance of a cow's placidity results in a shortage of yield. Peace in the herd is a paying investment. It is not a matter of sentiment, but of hard dollars and cents. To be profitable the cow must be contented.

Reaching Out

"We need a few more rough and ready spellbinders," said the campaign manager.

"Why, surely you don't discount the efforts of our polished orators?"

"Certainly not. But we need some speakers with an up-to-date vocabulary of slang. We've got to appeal to all classes of voters, you know."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

RURAL CREDIT SCHEMES WILL BE A BENEFIT TO WESTERN CANADA

DESIGNED TO ASSIST IN FARMING DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Manitoba has a Unique Plan to Provide the Farmer With Easy Facilities for Securing Loans at a Low Rate of Interest

That farming developments have been handicapped in the past, and are being handicapped now, by the lack of available capital and ready money is a fact known to even a casual observer of the situation.

Huge commercial enterprises are floated on borrowed capital, cities and nations make liberal use of the wealth of others, paying a small percentage for the privilege of so doing, even the large expense of the present war is met mostly by borrowed money, and yet, the most fundamental of all industries, and the one in which money can be more safely invested than in any other, goes abegging often for a few dollars to tide over a poor season or to increase the productive powers of the land.

The West is seeing that the situation is detrimental to the best interests of the country and the governments of some of the western provinces are taking steps to remedy the matter. The clamor of the farmers for cheap money and easy facilities for securing loans in rural communities has crystalized in a plan being advanced by the Manitoba Government unique in many respects but perfectly sound as a financial proposition, according to many substantial citizens.

It will become effective as soon as the legislature meets and contemplates an ultimate investment of fifty million dollars to be employed in farm loans at five and six per cent. in amounts ranging from $500 to $10,000 over a period of forty years, a certain part and principal payable semi-annually.

A committee of the legislature has been working for some time with the Provincial Union of Municipalities, of Grain Growers, the Credit Men's Association and leading financial figures of the province and the scheme as planned represents the combined wisdom of this element.

Saskatchewan adopted the French plan of rural credits, but Manitoba thinks hers will be an improvement. At least it possesses the merit of soundness for it makes the land of each municipality where loans are made security for any loss sustained in the operation in that particular part of the province.

A unique feature of the plan is the fact that the borrower has to accept five per cent. of this loan in stock of the Government Company. To keep this stock out of the hands of ordinary investors it is made non-transferable and is attached to the mortgage. All profit of the plan goes to the borrowers, however.

In the beginning the Government will provide a working capital stock of $100,000 and will borrow $1,000,000 to initiate the organization. Increased sums will be provided as the demand for loans increases. One month after the idea is approved by the legislature, loans will begin to be made in the province. After one million dollars in loans have accumulated the government will begin [illegible] sale of bonds, based upon the [illegible] secured in the transactions. These securities will [illegible] per cent. [illegible] be guaranteed by the government.

In addition, the mortgages will be collateral security and all the real estate in each municipality will be subject to a special levy to make good any loss sustained by a loan made in that locality.

This plan is the product of the discussion the farmers of the West have been engaged in for some years. Mortgage and loan company representatives assert frankly that they are hostile to the idea. They claim that money is going begging on even more favorable terms. They say since the 1915 crop so many of their mortgages have been paid up and cancelled that they cannot invest their surplus funds. They intimate, however, that the proposition is sound in so far as it can be worked without loss to investors.

When rural credits are spoken of in the West, three distinct classes may be included in the reference.

First there is the long term or mortgage credit given on the security of the farmer's lands, by trust and mortgage companies. The term is usually five years in this class and the mortgage is capable of renewal. The rate of interest charged is eight or nine per cent.

Secondly, there is the short term bank credit, which is primarily intended as an accommodation to current business. The security given is the farmer's note and the rate of interest usually is eight per cent.

Thirdly, there is the miscellaneous class, chief of which is the machinery credits. These also include lumber and all retail store credits. The rate of interest varies from ten to fifteen per cent.

It is now generally agreed by farmers, bankers and mortgage company men alike that the present financial problems of the country would be greatly simplified if the people on the land had not accepted so much of the third class of credits. There is no doubt that much of the soreness and agitation which have arisen in the West over the alleged lack of financial accommodation for farmers has been due to the evil of abundant credit of the third class, given during the years of rampant speculation.

Mortgage loans for purposes of capital expenditure constitute the other side of rural credits. Into this field the provincial governments propose especially to enter with their co-operative schemes. Instead of five-year mortgage loans at eight and nine per cent. from private corporations they will arrange to supply capital to the farmers at six and seven per cent. The private loan companies, moreover, at the present time welcome the prospect of the entrance of the western provincial governments into the business of money-lending. They hold that now in the West a first mortgage is deprived of its just rights by certain drastic legislation, such as the exemptions acts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Dominion seed grain liens are regarded as another damaging influence to the position of a first mortgage.

If the provincial governments undertake to guarantee loans to farmers they will have, so the loan companies say, to correct much of their own legislation. At any rate the West is booked for important financial reforms, and, as in the case of all reforms, final good will come only with experience and possibly many blunders. That the farmers will benefit there can be no doubt.—Montreal Family Herald.

Russia Will Fight To Final Victory

Firm Determination Not to Make a Separate Peace Under Any Circumstances

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a telegram to all Russian representatives in Allied countries declaring Russia's firm determination not to make a separate peace under any circumstances, according to the semi-official news agency. The text of the telegram is as follows:

"Reports spread abroad recently by the press of certain countries of pretended secret pourparlers being carried on between Russia and Germany with the object of signing a separate peace are futile and make no impression on the Russian Government.

"The Imperial Government desires to declare in the most categorical manner that these absurd rumors can only find force in enemy countries.

"Russia will maintain intact the intimate union which binds her to her valiant Allies, and, far from thinking of the conclusion of a separate peace, will fight by their side the common enemy without the slightest faltering until the hour of final victory.

"Nothing that our enemies can do will shake in any degree the irrevocable decision of Russia.

"You are charged to give the largest publicity to the preceding and to bring the contents of this telegram to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited."

Keeping Soldiers Under the Flag

From an Interview With Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in The Times

New Zealand is already grappling with the problem of finding employment for her discharged soldiers by means of land settlement. A similar task confronts Great Britain and the Empire as a whole. Many of these gallant fellows, if unable or unwilling to return to their former occupation, might be induced to settle on the land, either in this country or the overseas dominions. The ranks of our productive forces have been so sadly depleted that we cannot afford as an Empire to lose a single man [illegible] all should be kept under the flag. Funds will be needed to carry out any large scheme of [illegible] Well, it is costing [illegible] $25,000,000 a day to carry on this war to save the Empire, it is surely worth while to allocate a few millions to keep within the Empire the men who have helped to save it. As an investment, it would repay us a thousandfold. If a central imperial fund were established for this purpose, the overseas Dominions would contribute towards the furtherance of the scheme by offering land on the most favorable terms to those men who may desire to found a new home in lands beyond the seas but within the Empire. As our soldiers quit the ranks of destruction let them be drafted into the ranks of production, and so tend to simplify the great problem of reabsorbing labor into civil and industrial life which will confront us after the war, when millions of men will lay down their arms.

It is vitally important, in my opinion, that we should begin to organize now and not wait till the war-drum throbs no longer. We know to our sorrow what our military unpreparedness cost us at the outset of the war, when for months we had to fight with the naked hand against the mailed fist. Let us guard against this in industrial and commercial affairs. Germany is already boasting of her preparedness for an economic war, whereby she hopes to recapture her lost trade. Forewarned is forearmed. Let us anticipate her attack and erect such barriers as will be impregnable to her assault. Then we shall be able to stand before the world as the United Nations of Britain, invincible and indissoluble in peace as in war.

World Wheat Shortage

The International Institute of Agriculture places the 1916 wheat crop in the principal wheat-growing countries of the world at not over three-fourths that of 1915. It is nearly 8 per cent. below the average of the years 1909 to 1913 inclusive. A significant feature in the situation is that the crop in European Russia is 20 per cent. below that of a year ago.

These facts, taken in conjunction with the war waste now in progress, seem to indicate that present abnormal prices for wheat are justified by the facts.

A number of Chinese shipbuilders are at present touring the United States with the object of securing orders for ships. They can build at half the cost and with designs drawn by Americans, they can, they say, multiply the number of ships faster than the United States can procure men to man them.

Embezzlement

Meeker: Didn't I always give you my salary cheque on the first of every month?

Mrs. Meeker: Yes, but you never told me that you get paid on the first and fifteenth, you embezzler.—Judge.

"What church does your neighbor belong to?" the caller asked.

"She's a utilitarian, I understand," responded old Mrs. Blunderby.

Barnett Avenue | ARNOT & CO. | Lacombe, Alta.

We wish You All A Happy and Prosperous New Year

NATIONALIZE THE ROADS

Canada is sending one thousand miles of railway track complete to one of our allies in need. It is all ready to be nailed down, and will do much to improve conditions overseas. Canadians are very pleased to do such service in the war, and it is fortunate that we have the track.

But this really means that we have at least one thousand miles of track too much for our own needs. Some of this surplus track is between Edmonton and the coast, where two roads run, though there is not business enough for one, and there will be no great need for two roads for many years to come. These road were financed by the people and handed over to two railway corporations.

The existence of these surplus roads, is costing the people a great amount of money and doing them no service.

This is one of the evils of our system of railway building. With government owned railways, all of this surplus and unnecessary railway building, which cost the people many Millions, would have been avoided. Better still, instead of this track being placed where it is not needed and not wanted, except by those railroad officials, it would have been placed in certain parts of the country where it is now in great need of railway. Every mile of our track had been placed advantageously and was being kept warm at the present moment by cars rushing over them bearing to the seaboard grain now rotting on the plains.

We made a great mistake in the beginning in not owning our own railways.

ABOLITION OF PATRONAGE

The public service association has been organized in this prov- the object of which is the abolition of patronage. The association advocates economical and efficient administration, and aims at removing appointments in the civil service from political influence, and have the Dominion civil service act extended to outside service.

The association should receive the support of all Albertans. The patronage system is the worst of the party evils. It is a source of weakness to the government in power, and exasperation to the candidates for office and generally a matter of depravity.

Without a patronage system the country would save very much, would secure efficient service, and remove one of the most objectionable features of our public life.

The patronage system is the foundation of graft and dishonesty in public affairs. Without it the party system would cease to be a menace to good government, at least, the danger would not be as alarming.

The new association should receive much encouragement from the people of Alberta.

ALLIES PEACE TERMS

The terms upon which the Allies are prepared to make peace, according to M. Lauzanne, of France, are as follows:

"Transylvania to Roumania.

"Trentino to Italy.

"Alsace-Lorraine to France.

"Restoration and indemnification of Belgium and Serbia.

"Constantinople to Russia, with Turkey out of Europe.

"Limitation on armaments of all countries, with Germany's armament to be decreased first.

"An indemnity of $20,000,000,000, part of which will be collected in heavy duties on all German goods imported into allied countries.

"Proofs of Germany's pledge to bow to and abide by international law."

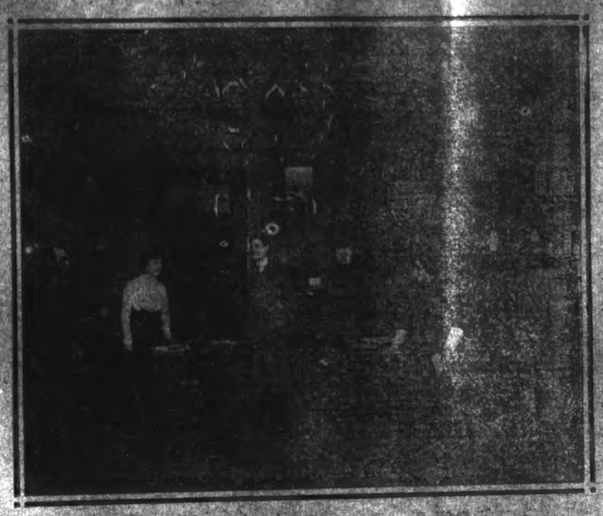
M. Lauzanne described these as the peace terms and conditions on which the allies will stop fighting. He made it clear that his statement was a summary of the position taken by his government.

M. Lauzanne declared with the utmost confidence that Mr. Lloyd George would declare that the allies' governments are ready to go on fighting till these aims are accomplished.

"These things," said the publicist, "are what we mean by reparation for the past and guarantees for the future. I know what my fellow citizens think and what my government thinks.

"We shall probably have to fight another year. We expect peace then, with Germany ready to come around the table to discuss the terms we propose."

Get in your entries for the Big Red Cross Sale.



An Amusing Scene—"In Walked Jimmy"

IN WALKED JIMMY

The Sensational Hit of the Season, in 4 Acts, with

Geo. Summers

A Regular Comedian, and a Corking Cast of 15 New York Actors

A Great Play With a Dramatic Kick in Every Act

Comet Theatre January 2nd
Prices 75c. & $1.00

Are You the Man?

[illegible] fully yourself with one [illegible] greatest, newest and most profitable industries in [illegible]

Are you willing to work hard, providing your effort[illegible] greater return?

Are you eager to establish yourself in a sound, growing and money-making business?

Are you thinking about a business that you can build up, that will provide you with a real income, and that you can hand down to your son?

Have you a good reputation, a business training, selling ability, acquaintances and some capital?

If you can qualify, we want you. And we can submit a proposition that you will like. The possibilities are unlimited for a live, hustling business man.

We are at the present time without representation in this locality. We must have a dealer at once. The demand for Maxwell Cars is insistent and we must make arrangements to satisfy it.

The Maxwell Company is one of the three largest automobile concerns in the world. The Maxwell Car is famous for its durability, economy, comfort and good looks. It is without question the *World's Greatest Motor Car Value.*

If you are interested (and if you are the kind of a man we want, you will be) write, wire or telephone at once to

Maxwell Motor Company
of Canada, Limited
Winnipeg, - Manitoba

Touring Car $850 F.O.B. Windsor

One Chassis
Five Body Styles

Roadster $830 F.O.B. Windsor

All Models Completely Equipped—No Extras to Buy

Ask Your Nearest Agent About it

Where a Young Man's Clothes ideals are realized

ART CLOTHES
COOK BROS. & ALLEN LIMITED

F. E. McLEOD, Lacombe

AFTER ANY SICKNESS

your nervous system is shattered; your strength is wasted; your digestion weakened; your blood impoverished.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the rich tonic-food to nourish your nerve-centers, repair the wasted tissue, improve your blood-power, sharpen your appetite and gradually re-establish your strength.

Get SCOTT'S for yourself, or remind some ailing friend that SCOTT'S has proven these words for thousands of others. *Look for this Trade-Mark.*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 164

Lacombe Nursery

ALBERTA GROWN NURSERY STOCK

We have Apples, Crabs, Plums, and Cherries. All small Fruits, and Perrennial Flowers.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR PLANTING

Special Value in Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, and Cucumber Plants. We have no Sales Agents in the District. Order personally or write to

J. N. B. McDonald
Chester Hastings, Agent. LACOMBE, ALBERTA

THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP

Special Prices on Oil Cake Meal in 500 lb or ton lots.

Calf Meal grows calves with or without milk.

All kinds of Stock Tonic and Louse Killer in Stock.

Robes Bells Blankets

W. L. ELLIOTT
Nanton Street Lacombe

NEWS OF LACOMBE AND VICINITY

The Red Cross acknowledges with thanks $1.00 from Mrs. Geo. McNeill.

The Red Cross Knitters and sewers will meet at the home of Mrs. Day on the first Friday in January.

Dr. Weger, Capt. Evans and Manager McKenty, of the Lacombe Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., go to Calgary on Thursday to meet representatives of the U. F. A. on the Mutual Fire Insurance problem of Alberta.

191st. Battalion Ball at Red Deer, on January 1st., is the big event of the season. Tickets are placed at $1.00, including supper and everyone is invited.

There will be a picture show and dance in the hall at Rimbey, on Friday evening, Dec. 29th, to which all are invited. Good music will be provided.

Dr. Scanlon will make his visit to Lacombe on Friday, January 5th. in place of Tuesday. He will be at the Adelphi hotel from 10.30, a. m. till 5 p. m., for Consultation Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Capt Evans received word this week that he had been elected director of the Dominion sheep Breeders' Association for the Province of Alberta. This is the first time Alberta sheep men have had a chance to elect a director under the new constitution, and the sheep men, and wool growers of the district should be highly gratified in getting a representation on the Board.

"The Count," Charlie Chaplin in the lead, is the offering at the Rex on Friday evening. Critics say that in this show Charlie Chaplin is at his best, if you want a good laugh, attend.

The Patriotic fund received a donation of $5.00 from August Stenvig, of Estonian S. D., and acknowledges with thanks. The collectors in this district had reported that crops had been so bad this year that nothing could be raised for the fund, but Mr. Stenvig has demonstrated that where there is the inclination the money can be raised. Others in the Estonian District should follow their neighbors example. The [illegible] is the money.

[illegible] Clark would like the boy [illegible] the shoes and skates from his premises some time ago to return same at once and save trouble. Mr. Clark knows who got them and gives this chance before putting Chief Miller on the job.

The Patriotic fund acknowledges with thanks the donation of $78.00 from Progressive S. D.

The Red Cross acknowledges with thanks Mrs. W. F. Graham's donation of $2.50, her percentage of Rex theatre show on Thursday evening last.

W. L. McEvoy's sale takes place at his farm, 2 miles north and 2 miles and a half east of Rimbey, on Wednesday, next, January 3rd. Full list in last week's paper and posters.

Lost— Gold brooch, olivene centre and pearls. Finder please leave at this office.

The scholars of St. Andrew's Sabbath School gave a successful entertainment in the church on the evening of the 22nd, the proceeds after deducting the expenses amounting to $25, being donated to the Belgian Relief fund. A splendid program was presented, but we are unable to give the various items this week.

We are celebrating Christmas this week, and the Western Globe is published just to fill in the date. Our staff will be back on the job next week.

"The Path of Happiness," and "Black Friday" are the features at the Rex tomorrow night—Red Cross night. These are two of the greatest film plays of recent times, and will be worth seeing. Mrs. Graham will sing "She's the Daughter of mother Machree," and, "On the Shores of Italy." Don't miss it.

The Alberta Holstein Association is meeting at the Experimental Farm today.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DIVISION NO. 4 L.I.D. 399

I the undersigned wish to thank the ratepayers of the division for the way they have supported me during the year, also all those who have helped so generously with donation work. I have been asked by a number to run again and there is just one condition on which I will accept. We are all aware how badly the division is in debt and the only way to get out would be to have the taxes paid in cash as much as possible. This would be my plan for the year. Then where ever work is absolutely necessary it will be done but otherwise all taxes to be paid in cash.

If you are willing to accept me on these terms I am willing to run, but everyone come to the meeting at Spring Valley school House at 10 o'clock Jan. 2 and we will talk road matters over.

Yours respectfully
Albert P. Rainforth

IN WALKED JIMMIE.

The grand old game of bluff, played right up to the notch by a clever young man who possesses a heart full of love, four dollars and thirty five cents and two neckties is the medium for introducing "In Walked Jimmie," the four act comedy which brings George Summers and a high class company of fifteen people to the theatre on January 2nd.

Jimmie, full of sunshine and "pep," to say nothing of a few ideas in the management of a baby shoe factory has been dispelling gloom for a whole season and still there are a few people who have never made his acquaintance. More is the pity for Jimmy is worth knowing. Jimmy manages everything. Even Old Sol is on his pay roll, ready at his back and call to turn on his sunshine in great golden flood whenever gloom threatens to get the upper hand.

Described as a comedy with a purpose, this from the pen of Mrs. Rom[illegible] H. Jaffa, a clever California [illegible] right is engrossing because it possesses all the elements of a successful human interest comedy sprinkled with witty dialogues, and abounding in clever situations, and played by carefully selected and thoroughly capable cast of fifteen under the direction of the United Producing Co.

ST. CYPRIAN'S CHURCH

There will be a Service of Intercession on Friday night, at 7.30. Choir practice to follow. On Sunday there will be a morning Service at 11. and evening Service at 7.o'clock. A watchnight Service will be held at 11.30 consisting of the Holy Communion with a short address.

MARRIED

Belt-Tucker—At the Presbyterian Manse, Lacombe, Alta., on Wednesday, Dec. 20th, 1916 by Rev. M. White, B. D., E. V. Belt to Florence S. Tucker, both of Haynes.

BORN

Cole—At 211, 21st Ave N. W., Calgary, on Tuesday December 19th, 1916, to Pte. and Mrs. Mark F. Cole, late of Lacombe, a daughter.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE MOVE.

Edmonton Journal.

President Wilson has completely taken the world by surprise to day and we have to recognize the grave possibilities of his action.

Only yesterday he was being congratulated by London and Paris papers on not having fallen into the trap set by Germany. It has been evident all along that it was with a view to its effect in the United States that the German government dispatched the recent peace note.

It seeks to secure a suspension of hostilities before it is punished for its crimes and while its great military machine is still, to all appearances, unimpaired. If peace came now it would be represented by the German people as having been secured on the basis of a glorious German victory. It would leave the control of the whole of central Europe in the hands of Berlin—virtually even if not formally granted by the settlement. Under these conditions how can anyone fail to recognize that the end of the war would be but the beginning of preparations for another and greater war.

If the fighting goes on, this military machine and this autocratic government will be beaten for all time. Accordingly the whole German hope of the moment is founded on staving off, by a premature peace, the blow for which the allies have been preparing for the lask two and a half years. To help in the attainment of this object Germany is appealing to the pacifist element in the United States which has refused to recognize what is at stake in the struggle and which is only concerned in bringing the war to an end, regardless of the conditions under which this is done.

The Allied netrons have all during the past week made their position absolutely clear. The president could not have been given a more complete warning as to what they would think of any step which he might take to help Germany's plans.

In the notes made public today he is at great pains to impress upon the nations that his action is taken quite independently of Germany. But if that is the case, he has adopted most unfortunate times for his move. No one can get away from the fact that whatever Mr. Wilson's motives, however completely on his own initiative he has acted—he has done what Germany most desires at this moment. The satisfaction expressed by Count Bernstorf last night is the best evidence of this.

Naturally we feel very strongly in the matter in this country as must the people of every other Entente country. But no opinions that are expressed today with regard to the president's action will be a whit more outspoken than those which have been [illegible] in the United States in recent weeks whenever the suggestion of American intervention has been made.

Even Mr. Wilson's own solicitor general, Mr. John W. Davis, speaking at a large dinner of the Pennsylvania Society in New York last week, decared that proposals of peace at this time were not only brutal but impertinent.

Plans of peace he went on, put forward at this time not only serve no good purpose but they are calculated to disturb the councils of those charged with the carrying on of the war.

This was received with a great outburst of applause as was the following declaration by one of the guests of the evening, our own Sir George Foster.

It is time for America to know her own mind and to let other people know it. What is the reply of Canada to those who come to us with plans for a present peace? The reply of Canada is 'Dont Butt In.'

Do not propose plans of peace to us until the vital issues of the war have been fought out; until the crime that caused it has been blotted out, till the evil influence which caused it has been restricted and restrained to the maximum.

Wait till the war has been fought to a decisive victory and then come to us with plans of peace, when a peace—a peace won by victory—will not again be broken up into war.

Today the cause of the Allies is not triumphant: the issues of the war are still at stake. Do you realize that there are 800,000,000 people among the nation engaged in this war? Seven hundred million of them are on the side of the Allies. Are seven hundred millions, with hearts so true, with souls so pure, with ideals so high, going to lie down at this time and cry for peace?

Nothing could be more pointed than this and it reflects absolutely the view of the people of Canada, with which, we are assured a large proportion of the United States will sympathize.

WAGES OF SIN

The Parson (to the members of his Sunday school)—Now, do you know where all the children go who don't put their pennies in the collection box?

Small Boy—To the movies, sir.—London Opinion.

We wish everyone a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

FELT LIKE A NEW PERSON

After Taking Only One Box Of "Fruit-a-tives"

East Ship Harbour, N. S.

"It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the *wonderful benefits* I have received from taking "Fruit-a-tives". For years, I was a dreadful sufferer from *Constipation and Headaches*, and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicines seemed to help me. Then I finally tried "Fruit-a-tives" and the effect was splendid. After taking one box, I feel like a new person, to have relief from those sickening Headaches".

MRS. MARTHA DEWOLFE.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF RED DEER

In the matter of the estate of DAVID BARNABY PINEO deceased, late of the village of Rimbey, in the Province of Alberta.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims on the estate of David Barnaby Pineo, who died on the 9th day of July, 1915, at Rimbey, are required to file with the undersigned by the 31st day of January, 1917, a full statement of their claim, duly verified by Statutory Declaration and if any security held by them and that after that date the executor will proceed to distribute the estate of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with the undersigned.

Dated this 21st., day of December, A. D., 1916.

EDWIN H. JONES,
Box 148, Lacombe, Alberta,
Solicitor for the Executor.
Approved by J. J. Mahaffy,
J. D. S., R. D. D.

Mother's Troubles

Mother's unending work and devotion drains and strains her physical strength and leaves its mark in dimmed eyes and careworn expressions—she ages before her time.

Any woman who is weary and languid should at once take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL

as a strengthening food and bracing tonic to add richness to her blood and build up her nerves before it is too late. Start SCOTT'S today—its fame is world-wide.

No Harmful Drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 15-4

BAILIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a Distress Warrant, issued under a chattel mortgage given by Hugh G. McKinnon to Ignace Nicaise, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of Hugh G. McKinnon, named in the said Chattel Mortgage and Distress Warrant, I have seized the following goods, namely:

One Black Mare, aged 5 years, named Bess.
One Bay Gelding, aged 5 years, named Jim.
One Bain Wagon Box.
One Democrat Wagon.
One Massey-Harris Mower.

Which I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 30th day of December, at the Star Livery Stables, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.

Dated at Red Deer, December 18th, 1916.

JOHN A. McPHERSON, Sheriff.
WILLIAM G. SAGE, Bailiff.
S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer.

ESTRAY

White face yearling heifer; mottled face steer (yearling). Both branded F A left shoulder. Reward for information. Apply at Globe Office.

ESTRAY NOTICE

On the premises of Geo. Hand one yearling red and white heifer. No brand. Owner please take animal away. Geo. Hand, Lacombe. (D. 13-3c)

MILCH COWS FOR SALE

Fresh Milch Cow, 3 years old, for sale. Price $65.00. Apply Robert P. Fahrbach, R. R. 1, Blackfalds. (D.20-2p)

BOAR FOR SALE

Pure-Bred Duroc-Jersey Boar for sale. Apply to John Riddoch, Morningside. (D. 13-3p)

MAN WANTED

Man wanted for the winter months. Apply to James Riddoch, Morningside. (D. 13-3p)

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Special Christmas services on Sunday, with appropriate hymns and anthems. Services instinct with the Christmas spirit. All are welcome. Subjects—11 a.m., "The Star that Leads to Christ"; 7 p.m., "The Coming of the King." Rev. W. Hollingsworth, Minister.

Business Cards

MacDonald & McBride
A. M. MacDONALD, B. A. J. B. McBRIDE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers.
Solicitors for Town of Lacombe, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, R. G. Dunn & Co., The Colonial Investment and Loan Co., Etc., Etc., Company and Private Funds to loan on Town and Farm property.
Lacombe Office, Merchants' Bank Bldg
P.O. Drawer I. Phone No. 6

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Office:
Barnett Avenue, Lacombe, Alta

JOHN McKENTY
Notary, Conveyancer, Accountant, Official Auditor, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Office: DAY BLOCK, Lacombe.

PHONE 153. P.O. BOX 74
Dr. R. ROBERTS
F. R. C. V. S., Lond., Eng.
Alberta St., Opp. Methodist Church
Veterinary Surgeon
Government Veterinary Inspector

Wm. Teward
Plasterer, Bricklayer, Cement Work, Stone Work and Fireplaces a Specialty.
Lacombe, Alta.
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Louis Ritz
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Estimates Given Free. Shop at Atlas Lumber Co. Yards.
Phone 49

The Alberta Stable
GENERAL LIVERY and FEED BUSINESS
Special attention paid to farmers' business and feeding
General Trading of all kinds.
TERMS REASONABLE
Alberta Stable

Lacombe Second-Hand Store
Twenty-Five Rifles, all calibres, new and second-hand; also all kinds of Rifle Shells, reasonable in price.
Highest prices in cash for your Furs.
Some Ladies and Gents' winter coats.
Overalls, $1.00.
Corduray Pants, $2.00
Two men's Buckskin Coats.
Congolium, 80c. per yard; also Rugs.
One new Double Driving Harness, $30.00.
Beds, Springs, and Mattresses, new and second-hand.
One sett Single Harness, $9.00.
Building and Tar Paper; Roofing Nails.
Trunks and Suit Cases.
One new Fire-Proof Safe, right size for farmers, $35.00.
Axes and Handles, Saws and Hammers.
Violins, Banjos, Mandolins, and Guitars; Phonographs and Records; 1 Orchestra Drum, $15.00.
I trade in Farm Lands and Town Property.
O. BOODE,
NANTON STREET.

LACOMBE CARTAGE AND TRANSFER COMPANY
PERRY & STEERS, Propriet's
NEW OFFICE: RAILWAY ST.
VICKERSON BUILDING
PHONE 74
FUEL ICE WATER
General Cartage and Transfer Business
PHONE 74

CATTLE ESTRAY

Muley Cow, 5 years old, branded W on left hip. Last seen near Morningside. Reward of $2.00 per head for information. Lee Watson, Ponoka. (D. 13-2p)

We Wish Our Customers A Very

Happy and Prosperous New Year

PAUL HOTSON
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Hotson Block Nanton Street
Opposite the Moving Picture Theatre.

W. F. Puffer & Son

Live Stock Dealers
Lacombe - Alberta
Highest Prices Paid for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep
It will pay you to get our prices before selling.
We are using the yards recently vacated by H. Slater.
Office Phone 15. Yard Phone 135. Night Phone 185

Pioneer Meat Market

W. PUFFER, - Manager.
Highest quality, HANDLE Fish, Poultry and Produce.
Farmers, get our prices before selling your poultry, Eggs and Butter.
Careful attention given to out-of-town orders.
Phone 15. 3 Deliveries Daily

A Small Amount of Private Funds for Farm Loans, at moderate rates.
No delay or publicity
JOHN McKENTY

D. CAMERON
Wishes His Friends and Patrons
A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
D. CAMERON
Allen St. - Opposite Adelphi Hotel

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices, delivered in his yards at Lacombe, this week:

Choice Fat Steers,	6c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers,	5½c.
Choice Fat Cows,	4½ to 5c.
Fat Bulls,	3 to 3½c.
Beef Hides,	16c.
Choice Lambs,	9c.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 20 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Night Phone, 40, or, 101.
Meat Dept. Phone 20, Ring 3.

Try Our Lard, at 22c. per lb.

LACOMBE, - ALBERTA

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Business Principles Applied to Farming

The Farmer Who Grows All His Own Foods Is Usually Prosperous and Independent

The first, middle and last legitimate business of every farmer is to provide a good living for himself and family. This good living means ample and comfortable shelter, proper clothing for all occasions, and an abundance of a variety of the best foods that can be produced directly and indirectly from the soil—vegetables, fruits, milk, cream, butter, cheese, perhaps honey, and eggs and meats.

The above list of foods can and should be produced on every farm in this country. Even cheese and honey are easily within the list of good things to eat that can be produced by every family living in the country. Until a few years ago no honey or cheese was produced on our farm, but now we have bees for honey and we make the very best of cheese with an ordinary lard press as a cheese press.

There is no end of good things to eat that can be grown in every garden on the farm, to be used in season and to be stored and canned for out-of-season use. The farm family that does not have from a dozen to a score or more of the best vegetables and fruits for home use is not half living up to the highest possibilities of country life. There is no valid excuse for any farm family going without or running short of milk, cream, butter, lard, eggs and meats of a variety.

It is the observation of the writer that almost every farmer who grows all of his own foods is prosperous and independent. The reason is evident; he keeps most of the cash earnings of the farm at home to meet necessary expenses for clothing, house furnishings, incidentals, and for improvements. He nearly always has some cash on hand because he is not continually spending for daily food.

Many farmers hold the mistaken notion that they can grow some field crop for cash to purchase meats and other foods. This mistake has forced hundreds of farmers to the wall and has kept thousands poor when they might have lived independent and comfortable. Buying any food that has been produced on the farm and passed through half a dozen other hands is poor business policy, to say the least. Why not produce these foods at home and save the profits that merchants and other dealers take off in big measure? Why sell hogs at seven cents and buy back lard at 14 cents and bacon at 20 cents, perhaps from the same hogs you sold six months before? Why make rich men presents of about one-half your earnings? But farmers are generous, that's all.

Farmers, of all people, need an abundance and a variety of rich and wholesome foods, as they work hard with both hands and brain. All persons who are active in the open-air must have plenty of nourishment to be efficient workers, and to remain resistant and healthy. Food to the human body is like fuel to the engine, but it is more than this. It not only supplies energy for human action, but it supplies materials to rebuild bodily waste and to sustain growth, as with children. Farm children are invariably hearty eaters, and if they are supplied with an abundance and a variety of wholesome foods they will grow to be large, strong, manly and handsome men and women. With poor food and short [illegible] not possibly develop [illegible] strangers to By instinct they crave eggs. They have bread, generous feeding.

Saving by Good Roads

Sound Arguments in Favor of Good Country Roads

The cost of moving the products of the farm to the nearest market or distributing station depends upon the character of the roads over which they are hauled; if these roads are muddy and well-nigh impassable at certain seasons, all the money spent on expensive highways between the cities, or highways spanning the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will not take off one penny of the excessive price which it now costs to move those products over the average country road.

Here is a little problem in road arithmetic which will be interesting to farmers. The road from Ames to Nevada, Iowa, has been improved with a reasonably hard surface. Before improvement it took 106 pounds, average draft, to pull a load of one ton. After improvement it took an average draft of 75 pounds to pull the same load in the same wagon. The saving in necessary pulling power, therefore, was 36 per cent. when the farmer used the harder surface road. These figures are from the United States Department of Public Roads, which made a dynamometer test on that particular road. Now the problem:

If the largest load a farmer could haul over that road was 50 bushels before it was improved, how much could he haul now, with the same team and the same wagon? If it cost him 30 cents per load per mile to haul over the old road, how much does he save nowadays for the same size load?

The answers are both easy and interesting. The farmer who used to haul 50 bushels over the old road now hauls 68 bushels with the same team. He gets his hauling done 36 per cent. sooner, and therefore saves 36 per cent. of his time. If his time, and the service of his team, and the wear and tear on his wagon and harness are worth 30 cents per load per mile, and the United States Government says they are, he would save 10 cents per load per mile.

Now figure out how many loads you haul to or from town or shipping point, count the mileage for each load, and see, just for fun, how many dollars a year you would save if you had a concrete road from your farm to your shipping point.

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Wintering Idle Horses Cheaply

Methods Followed With Success at Experimental Station

Below are given some results obtained at the Experimental Station, Cape Rouge, Que., in the cheap wintering of idle horses. The methods followed and the feeds used were such as to make the plan applicable to, and worth a trial in, practically all parts of the Dominion.

Help is scarce, high-priced, and oftentimes unreliable, so that larger implements and more working stock have to be employed. It is not always possible to buy a good team at a reasonable price in the spring, while it is often hard to get a decent figure for the same animals in the autumn. It would thus seem advisable, when the ground freezes, to lay aside, as it were, for the winter, all horses which are not absolutely required and to feed them as cheaply as possible without impairing their future usefulness.

To gather data upon this subject, an experiment was started at the Cape Rouge Station in 1911, and has been continued during five consecutive winters, with mares and geldings, some nervous, others quiet, aged five to eighteen years. It has been found that they fared well on a daily ration of one pound mixed hay, one pound oat straw, and one pound carrots or swedes for each one hundred pounds of their weight. Not only did they gain an average of twenty-nine pounds during the five months of the test, but they showed the following season that they had lost no vitality nor energy.

The rule generally followed was to gradually cut down the work, also the feed, from November 1 until November 15, when the animals under test were placed in box stalls. They never went out during the winter, with the exception of an occasional drive of a mile or so. On April 15, easy jobs were given to them and a small quantity of concentrates was allowed until by May 1 they could be under harness ten hours a day and were on full feed. These are important points, not to be forgotten: to lower and raise the ration little by little, and to leave the horses practically idle.

If horses, due to a hard season's work, are in low condition, they should be fed up to their normal weight before being left aside for the winter, and enough exercise should be allowed during that period to prevent stocking. Another good thing is to give a purgative so as to clean out the system before the long rest. One should also remember that some animals are more restless than others and dissipate more energy, which means that more food will be required, so that the above mentioned quantities should be increased or decreased slightly, according to circumstances.

Mixed hay, for this purpose, can be of any grass or weed which horses will eat, must not be mouldy or musty, and should not be worth more than half of timothy. Roots may be carrots, mangels or swedes, though the first are always liked, and the two latter are sometimes refused at first, which requires skill on the part of the feeder to have enough eaten; if roots are not given, bran should form part of the ration, as animals at rest will soon get costive and will not thrive very well on dry roughages alone. Oat straw should be used, as it is more palatable than other sorts.

It would probably be well [illegible] at least half the h[illegible] roughage is the [illegible] it to lower expense [illegible] to supply the energy used in masticating them. The roots were sliced, most of the time, for the experiments, and it seems better to give them thus, though it is not absolutely necessary, as long as they are not of such sizes as to be swallowed whole, when there may be danger of choking.

It was noticed at Cape Rouge that the legs of horses kept in box stalls, and fed as previously described, did not stock up. If there is no box stall, it is advisable to turn the animals out every day, when the weather permits, so that they may take some exercise. In this case, it is probable that somewhat more feed will be needed, to make up for the lost energy and heat. As to the number of times to feed, it seems that twice a day is sufficient, and that about the same quantity can be given both morning and evening.

Object Lesson in Crop Rotation

At Ohio experiment station wheat grown continuously on the same ground has given an average yield of 7 1-2 bushels per acre for twenty years. In a five-year rotation it has given twenty-two bushels an acre where manure has been applied to the wheat crop, and in a three-year rotation, wheat following manured corn, the wheat itself receiving no manure, has averaged twenty bushels an acre.

Tennis Player Like Tramp

Maurice E. McLoughlin, the lawn tennis champion, was talking about a player who had failed to make good.

"The man doesn't train," he said. "He won't work. He won't deny himself. His disposition is a good deal like the tramp's:

"'Want a job diggin' potatoes?' a farmer asked a tramp.

"'Yes,' the tramp answered, 'if you mean diggin' 'em out o' gravy.'"—Chicago News.

How He Got Even

"Getting even" is a hazardous undertaking. A Philadelphia lawsuit, originally involving less than $60, ended a long course through the courts with costs aggregating over $13,000. The plaintiff got the $60 sued for, but his lawyer's bill was $1,700. He is $1,640 to the bad, but he has "got even," for the other fellow had a lot more to pay.—Christian Herald.

The Question

The woman had decided to run for office and was about to cast her hat into the ring.

But here a delicate question arose. "Will a very stylish hat make votes or alienate them?"

And that was a question that no mere man could answer.

Bark or Bleat

It was a New England parson who announced to his congregation one Sunday: "You'll be sorry to hear that the little church of Jonesville is once more tossed upon the waves, a sheep without a shepherd."

Boy Scout Notes

Prominent Men Who Are Interested in the Boy Scout Movement

Close on one hundred men of prominence in religious, educational, commercial and public life of Canada have given their endorsation to the work of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada by becoming members of the Canadian General Council of this movement. The list is inclusive of the Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces; Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, Canada's Prime Minister; Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada; Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec; Lord Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Mr. E. J. Chamberlain, of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; Col. Sir Percy Sherwood, who is the Chief Commissioner of the association in Canada; Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, President of the Provincial Council for Ontario; Col. Noel C. L. Marshall, of the Canadian Red Cross Society; Mr. W. K. George, of Toronto, the Provincial Commissioner for the work in Ontario; Mr. C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg, Provincial Commissioner for Manitoba; Mr. A. H. Ball, Regina, Deputy Minister of Education in Saskatchewan, the Provincial Commissioner; Dr. A. H. MacKay, of Halifax, Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia; Sir Vincent Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal; Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, C.M.G., chairman of the Ottawa and Ottawa Valley branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society; Lt.-Col. G. R. Starke, Montreal, Provincial Commissioner for Quebec; John A. Stiles, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of New Brunswick, and President of the Provincial Association in that province; Mr. Justice W. L. Walsh, Provincial Commissioner for Alberta; Rev. and Hon. T. R. Heneage, acting Commissioner and Honorary Provincial Secretary of the Association in British Columbia; Mr. Samuel M. Brookfield, Provincial President of the work in Nova Scotia; Most Rev. Archbishop Matheson, D.D., Primate of Canada; Rt. Rev. Bishop Fallon, D.D.; Rev. Murdoch Mackenzie, Rev. S. D. Chown, and many others.

Various services are being performed by Boy Scouts in Canada in connection with the badge which is given by this association for services in aid of the war causes. They are rendering every service possible in an effort to win one of the War Service Badges. In their quest for these badges the Boy Scouts of Winnipeg have stood on street corners for hours at a stretch selling special editions of newspapers to provide Christmas cheer for Winnipeg soldiers. Quite a number recently rendered valuable services in connection with the recruiting of the 100th Battalion of Winnipeg and were instrumental in securing quite a number of recruits for the battalion, ushering at Red Cross, patriotic and relief concerts, night after night, and they have also expressed their willingness to perform similar services whenever called upon. Boy Scouts in the vicinity of Toronto last summer came [illegible] Red Cross Association [illegible] and, too, within the last few weeks Boy Scouts all over Canada rendered various services in connection with the British Red Cross day, and were instrumental in securing a considerable amount of money in aid of this cause. In Manitoba last winter the Boy Scouts spent considerable time and effort in the manufacture of bird houses, which were later disposed of at the Audubon bird show in Winnipeg and the money realized voted to patriotic purposes. Various other instances could be related of services which have been performed by Boy Scouts since the beginning of the war. These services are being rendered day after day in every part of the Empire.

The Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association have seen fit to modify the regulation with regard to the Twenty-eight Days' War Service Badge. Applications will be accepted on the basis of eighty-four hours instead of the original condition of twenty-eight days' service of at least three hours per day being insisted upon. An opportunity will, under these conditions, be afforded to Boy Scouts generally, and particularly to those residing in the smaller centres to qualify for this badge. The rule governing the award of the One Hundred Days' War Service Badge will remain as it is.

For the first time in his life the unintellectual man had been lured into a museum. Among the scientific treasures shown him by his intellectual friend was a case full of stuffed birds. There was one specimen that rather interested him. He asked what it was, and was told that it was a cassowary.

"I have heard of the cassowary," said the unintellectual man, "but this is not my idea of it."

"Perhaps not," said his friend, "but it is God's idea."—New York Times.

Dust in His Eyes

"To throw dust in the eyes" originated in the early days of Greece, for Epaminondas, wishing to surprise the Lacedaemonians, had 1,600 cavalry advanced in front, causing a great dust, which the wind blew in the face of the enemy, blinding them to the discovery of a flank movement he was executing in order to take the coveted heights in their rear.

Natural Phenomenon

"This is the smallest fifty pounds of ice I ever saw," said the kitchen lady.

"Permit me to inform you, madam," said the high-brow iceman, "that the apparent smallness is due to the intense cold to which we subject our ice in the process of manufacture, thereby producing the closest contraction."—Boston Transcript.

Advantage of Lady Churchwardens

Lady churchwardens may come to the fore as a result of the shortage of men. One such official in a primitive parish insisted on her right to collect alms. "I get more money than anybody else," said she, in reply to a remonstrance, "for if folks won't put in when I hand the bag I stand there till they do."—London Daily News.

Will Retain Vital Doctrines

Church Union Not an Ending of the Presbyterian Church

During the week of the Anti-Union Congress in Toronto a business man asked opponents of Union repeatedly this question: "What vital element is there in our faith which would be imperilled by Union?" In every case the reply was some criticism of the General Assembly's action or of something else in the procedure to which objection was taken. In not one instance was the question directly answered.

Not can it be. All the vital doctrines of the faith are embodied in the Basis of Union. The religious privileges which our fathers bought with their blood are safeguarded. We enter the Union in the fullness of spiritual life and power and thereby prepare ourselves for a still larger place in the advancement of the Kingdom of God.

Does this mean the extinction of the Presbyterian Church? The answer given recently in The Presbyterian is conclusive: "None of the Churches entering into the Union will become extinct any more than individuals who are joined in marriage become extinct. A few miles above Montreal the River Ottawa enters the St. Lawrence. For some distance beyond the meeting point the clear water of the St. Lawrence can be distinguished from the brown water of the Northern river. Gradually they blend until at last the distinction is no longer visible. But neither river is lost. Each contributes its force and volume to the mighty stream which flows on to the ocean. So will it be with the United Church. For a while after the Union there will be lines of demarcation. Gradually these will fade away and the Church will be truly one. But none of the United Churches will be lost. The vital forces of Presbyterianism, of Methodism, of Congregationalism, will persist, and will make themselves felt in the onward sweep of the glorious river of life."

The polity of the Church remains Presbyterian. The writer above quoted says: "There are three great forms of Church government — the Episcopal, the Congregational and the Presbyterian. The government proposed for the United Church is not Episcopal, it is not government by bishops; it is not Congregational, it is not government directly by the people; it is Presbyterian, it is government by elders, the people's chosen representatives meeting together in Church Courts."

In the services of the sanctuary the United Church will retain the privilege of freedom in worship. Since the days of Jenny Geddes, Presbyterians have refused to be bound by set forms of worship and have insisted that in prayer [illegible] ers should have the privilege [illegible] ing the desires uppermo[illegible] they approach [illegible] to our God in worship [illegible] pre-tty to worship [illegible] conscience [illegible] free from the [illegible] cious parts of [illegible] and spiritual [illegible] which our [illegible] tuality of the worship [illegible] tained unfa[illegible] fathers delighted is m[illegible] system [illegible] stance stand out more clearly than ever. Such vital truths as the Fatherhood of God, the immediate access of the soul to God, the Divinity and High Priesthood of the Lord Jesus Christ, [illegible] is the only Mediator between God and man. His full and sufficient redemption, His leadership of the Church and His presence in the midst of His people, the personality and power of the Holy Spirit are affirmed as the very foundation of the faith. The Gospel message by which the heathen world is being won to Christ and by which alone men can be saved, is stated with a clearness and emphasis that has never been surpassed.

There were great differences between the negotiating churches in the past. Nothing in the present situation is more striking than this fact, that three great Churches, starting from such widely different standpoints in doctrine and polity, should have reached the same position on every fundamental question in their endeavor to meet the needs of our new country. They preach the same Gospel; they work on the same principles. This being true—and the strongest opponent of the Union movement makes no attempt to deny it—there seems to these churches no longer any adequate reason for their denying the answer to the Lord's Prayer, "That they all may be one."

Thread Factory for Western Canada a Possibility

Cultivation of Flax Makes Possible a New Industry

The possibility of going more largely into the culture of flax in the western provinces of Canada, on a scale that will permit the establishment of a branch thread manufactory at some point yet to be decided upon is now, says the Edmonton Bulletin, being investigated by Oliver Barbour, of the well-known Belfast firm of threadmakers. Mr. Barbour was recently in Edmonton and from there went on to the coast, where he is continuing enquiries into the opportunities for business in the way of flax growing. Both in Alberta and in British Columbia he has been favorably impressed with the prospects, and it is quite likely that in one province or the other a branch factory will eventually be established by his firm. Mr. Barbour finds the Canadian West very well adapted to the culture of flax. Most of the product used by the Belfast threadmakers is grown in Ireland, where their mill employs 9,000 hands, but industrial conditions there have become so uncertain owing to the war that new fields for operation are being investigated.

A Bargain

A young lady sued for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. She was offered $1,000 to heal her breaking heart.

"One thousand!" she exclaimed. "One thousand dollars for ruined hopes, a blighted life! One thousand dollars for all this! No—never; make it $1,250 and it's a bargain!"—London Tit-Bits.

Finishing Lambs For the Block

Results Obtained From Lamb Feeding on Dominion Experimental Farms

On the Dominion Experimental Farms some interesting results have been obtained from a number of experiments in lamb feeding conducted during the last few years.

The large percentage of Canadian lambs are marketed in the fall direct from the pastures. All the lambs from the farmer's flock are usually lifted at the same time, which means that the well finished lambs of good weight must help to sell the light, thin lambs, which may be as well bred but, being late lambs or twin lambs, have not done as well as their flock mates. Well finished lambs of uniform weight invariably command a higher price than mixed lambs varying in size, weight and finish; hence it is always more profitable to hold the lighter lambs and sell only those of uniform weight and finish. Again, the selling of the most of our Canadian lambs during the fall months practically always causes a slump in price. Lambs not required for immediate consumption are held in cold storage to the profit of the wholesaler in view of the usual increase in price of from $1 to $3 per hundred pounds between the months of November and April.

When the farmer appreciates these two conditions the lamb trade will be revolutionized and the farmer will finish his work and reap full profits for foodstuffs consumed by and labor expended on his sheep. Many farmers with abundance of roughage can well afford to finish from one to three carloads of lambs during the winter months, thereby making top market prices on the farm produce and a good margin of profit in addition. Realizing the existence of such conditions all over the Dominion, a large amount of investigational work along these lines has been conducted on the Dominion Experimental Farms throughout Canada. Details of this work may be seen in the annual reports; however, a brief summary of the work to date may be timely.

In the six years' work conducted on the Experimental Farms system, the profits on the winter finishing of lambs have ranged from 25 cents per head to $2.10 per head over the cost of feed. In other words, the Experimental Farms and Stations have purchased unfinished lambs on the open market or from drovers, and, after charging good prices for marketable farm feeds and cost prices for other roughages, have made from 3 to 33 per cent on the investment in the lambs, labor not included. Even allowing a fair margin for labor, this is as profitable a line of feeding work as can be carried on [illegible] the finishing of steers or shoats.

The class of lamb to buy depends largely on the lambs available and market requirements. Usually, the well-bred lamb showing plenty of constitution and thrift and weighing from 60 to 80 pounds is the best stocker lamb to put into winter quarters. Lambs weighing from 80 to 100 pounds, if thin, may be profitably put in the feed lot for a short finish, and if good fall pastures are available this may be as profitable a line of work as any. The finished, heavy lamb weighing from 80 to 110 pounds should never be purchased for feeding purposes. The time when greatest profits can be made in purchasing lambs is usually between the months of August and November. However, the condition of the pastures and of the lambs themselves as well as the markets, will regulate the time for purchase. The proper time to sell the lambs is when they are finished, whether this be November or April or any intervening month. This applies also to the selling of lambs off grass. Finished lambs will make small gains at a very high cost per pound, which cost will usually be far in excess of the market price at that season. In addition to this, the markets are demanding a well-finished lamb, not overdone, and ranging from 85 to 105 pounds live weight, depending upon the breed and season of the year. This, of course, does not apply to the young lamb trade of the spring and early summer.

Persia Badly Governed

A Large Empire That Is Badly Behind the Times

To Persia falls the lot of being one of the worst-governed countries in the family of nations. The Persians have been under a typically Oriental form of government for centuries. The average man takes no interest in his government. If you meet a Persian on the street and ask him "What is the name of your king?" he will answer: "The king's name is sacred and the common people are not supposed to know it, but ask the priest of the village, and he will tell you." Investigators say that less than half of the subjects know the name of their sovereign. They only know enough to obey "Shah-in-Shah," "the king of kings."

The government has never done anything that would make the inhabitants of Persia happy. Not a single mine or factory in Persia is operated, not a single hospital or public school is established by the government. In a country twice as large as the German empire, there are only 25 miles of railway, and these are owned and operated by a Belgian corporation.

Throughout the whole of Persia no modern agricultural implements are to be found. From the sowing of the seed to the threshing of the wheat, and from the weaving of a rug to the finishing of a packsaddle, all the labor is performed by the hands of the weary peasant.—From "The Persia of Today," by Youel B. Mirza, in the American Review of Reviews.

Inconsistent

A man who took his infant daughter to be baptized told the clergyman to call her Venus.

"But I refuse to call her Venus," said the clergyman indignantly. "Venus is the name of a pagan goddess."

"Well, how about your own girl, Diana?" said the man.—London Answers.

A Cruel Joker

The Harmful Effects of Many So-Called Temperance Beers

I see beer wagons driving around the streets and barrels being delivered at the hotels, and I am told that it is temperance beer and is not intoxicating. Let us examine it.

It contains two and a half per cent. of pure alcohol. That means each glass contains 1.60 drams of pure alcohol, which is equal to about a tablespoonful of common whiskey. There are lots of men that would not be visibly affected by a gallon of it, but there are many others who will be affected by one glass, and who will be made silly (poisoned) by two or three glasses. Science tells us that even the man who does not show any ill-effects from drinking a gallon of it is rendered less fit for work and less able to resist disease after he has taken only a few glasses. Then we should not forget the poor fellow who is made crazy far more by a single teaspoonful of whiskey [illegible] constitutes the principal reason for the churches giving up the use of fermented wine.

So much for the alcohol, but what of the other poisonous substances contained in temperance beer? Science tells us that all malt liquors contain hop acids, lupulin, and various other preservatives. There must be a certain percentage of alcohol to kille the germs of fermentation, if not, other preservatives must be used which are injurious to the health. The weaker the beer in alcohol [illegible] more preservatives are required to keep it from spoiling. If preservatives are harmful in canned goods and milk, which are used in small quantities, what must be the effect in beer, which is swallowed in such immense quantities?

Dr. W. S. Hall, Professor of Physiology in the Western University Medical School, Chicago, says: "Summing up the matter, we find that the man who uses a quart of beer daily expends enough for it to buy three loaves of bread for his family. He gets for himself a trivial amount of nourishment, worth half a cent, and takes into his system nearly two ounces of a narcotic poison, the influence of which is to make him less alert and therefore more amenable to accidents, to make him less fit for his work and to make him more likely to suffer from toxins and infections." This refers to beer which contains a little more than twice as much alcohol as our so-called temperance beer.

The American Issue of October 14th says: "Reducing the amount of alcohol in beer will not suffice, for alcohol is but one of many harmful ingredients. Let the brewers take out the Colomo Root, Vitriol, Salicylic Acid, [illegible] Liquorice, Guinea Pepper, Frog Tobacco, and a few other things that go to make up this so-called 'liquid bread' and they may then be able to give the public a harmless drink."

And yet I see young boys standing at the bar treating one another to this combination [illegible] and poisonous drugs, innocently believing it to be harmless. Who is to blame for this cruel joker in the Ontario Temperance Act? — H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Germans Want Peace

W. C. Bullit a Recent Visitor to Germany, in Philadelphia Public Ledger

Peace is in the heart of every human being in Germany. The question one is asked most frequently by the Germans is, "How long do you think it will last?" Yet to judge from the newspapers one would think peace was the least of Germany's desires. Never a word about peace terms appears in the German papers. That is not because the editors do not think peace and talk peace from breakfast to night-cap, but because the moment a newspaper dares to hint at the terms Germany ought to take it is suppressed for a week. And that is rather costly.

The censor has put an absolute ban on peace talk. There is nothing about which he is so touchy, unless it be allusions to the possibility of Germany again sinking ships without warning. It was my intention to bring home from Germany notes on some scores of conversations on peace which I had had with representatives of every class in Germany. The censor, who let through all my notes in regard to the food shortage, the industrial situation and so on, removed from my papers nearly every word in regard to peace terms. The ban on peace talk extends so far that the teachers in the public schools who give talks on the war to their classes are forbidden absolutely to talk of peace or to allude to peace terms.

One reason for the censor's refusal to allow peace thought to be published is, of course, to create the impression outside Germany that there is no war weariness. Another reason is to prevent the individual German from realizing that everyone is as weary of the war as himself. Another is to preserve the peace at home. For, unless the censor restrained them, the supporters of the chancellor and the followers of von Tirpitz would spend much of their time libelling one another. Yet another reason is to prevent public opinion from crystallizing upon some definite set of peace terms which might prove unattainable. At present the German government is able to turn the stream of public opinion and of peace hopes in any direction it chooses.

Old Hickory

The fifth grade class in history stories had been studying about Andrew Jackson, from his boyhood up. Bert, a bright little fellow of nine years, wrote, among other interesting things:

"Andrew Jackson was called 'Old Hickory' because when he was a boy he was a little tough."

One Change

"Does your husband love you as well as he did when you were first married?"

"He claims to, but he doesn't make such a fuss about it."

THE IMMIGRANT'S FIRST CHRISTMAS

By J. D. A. Evans

Christmas morning's early hours, the first Yuletide the immigrant is spending in Canada's West. The faint rays of wintry sun peep through the window of his shack. Ah! his mind, his thought, are harking back to a land over the seas, and a wish speeds on its journey across the prairies, through snow-covered woods, above Atlantic's roar to they he has farewelled.

The wide expanse of prairie in winter's mantle meets his gaze; the thermometer at the shack doorway perchance bespeaks forties of the zero reading; yet, how exhilarating an atmosphere, and with what emotion he will drive behind the team of a neighbor, who will call to convey him to the home of a settler whose hospitality he has been invited to partake of in unison with other fellow countrymen, strangers in a strange country. The sleigh bells tinkle merrily as the horses prance over the deep snow; his ears have not listened to the music of the chimes in the church steeple as on the previous Christmas morning, with their message in remembrance of earth's first Yuletide, when the Great Light shining from the mystic shore beamed over the shepherds on Bethlehem's plains, and the chorus of the vast multitude echoed the sweet anthem of glory to [illegible] One descending from the starry skies.

It was in early springtime that McCoy landed in Halifax to sojourn in a strange land, a newer out of that competency which is the assured reward of sons of toil on prairie and plain of the Golden West. He would travel thither, a homestead, Canada's free gift awaited him; with thankful heart, he accepted the opportunity. Neither would he be cognizant of the ways and customs of his adopted country, or display that failing apparently indigenous to the new arrival, whose feelings are wounded when from motive of kindness a friend explains the why and wherefore of colonial method. Rather was McCoy willing to learn and profit by the experience of others, they who had passed through the smoke of the battle. A yoke of oxen had formed his first expenditure; the sod house, stable of material similar. And ere autumn's glowing sun beamed on the fields of stooks, thirty-five acres of land lay broken, his determination achieved. There was likewise another feature uppermost in his thoughts—the loved one who awaited his summons to cross the seas. He had reaped the high wages of the harvest; a three-[illegible] Bang provided employment; snows of winter fallen, he chopped cordwood; at a later [illegible] his cattle would draw this [illegible] his labors to the nearby town.

At Claxton's place, a mecca [illegible] are assembled to spend the day together. A babel of [illegible] that country its free-born [illegible] speak of tones of pride [illegible] civilized world. The [illegible] of he from the sea-girt shores [illegible] southern shire; the harsher [illegible] the gallant adherent of the [illegible] white rose ancestry; the Yorkshireman in company with the twang of him who is claimant of Bowbells birth, the Cockney. And Yuletide with they from lands across ocean's width is the festival profound in associations, the reminiscences of Christmas Days in the years passed by resurrected from the abyss of memory. Likewise may be discussed the contemplated plans of a future period; yet, wise is he who creates no castles upon an air foundation, which as the sunbeams glare across the path departs to be seen no more.

As successive Christmas Days are ushered into the settler's life, these are but heralds of glad tidings and a closer approach to the ultimate destiny a plodding immigrant will be recipient of, the man for whom the Canadian West awaits with extended arms. He is an material of the McCoy calibre, the man who upon the occasion of his first Yuletide upon her prairies, can with exalted feeling refer to his accomplishments, will ascertain the latch string of her gate is hanging outside the entrance.

$1.00

Mother's Cookies

When Mother's bakin' cookies the kitchen is so nice!
I love to smell the ginger an' different kinds of spice;
I like to go an' stay there, I kind of hang about;
(Sometimes I get a cookie, sometimes I go without!)
I [illegible] very quiet an' do not [illegible] bow,
[illegible] let me have a [illegible] cookie-man. It is [illegible]
Although [illegible] hard an' black
When Mother's bakin's done;
Most nobody will eat him. It's strange, but it is true,
He never tastes at all as all as Mother's cookies do!

—Congregationalist.

A Neat Turn

An eminent lawyer was once cross-examining a very clever woman, mother of the plaintiff in a breach of promise suit, and was completely worsted in the encounter of wits. Before sitting down, however, he turned to the jury and said:

"You see, gentlemen, that even I was but a child in this woman's hands. What, then, may great have been?"

By this adroit stroke of advocacy he turned his discomfiture into a victory.—Boston Transcript.

Method in His Madness

Sandy (who is working up his better half for a small loan): Ye ken weel, Maggie, if you wis tae dee, I should gang daft.

Mrs. Sandy: An' then ye'd marry again, I suppose!

Sandy: Na, na! I wouldna gang as daft as that.—Sketch.

In fifty cases of cancer included in Dr. Davies's (London, Eng.) analysis twenty-three persons smoked clay pipes, sixteen briar pipes, ten clay and briar pipes, two cigarettes, and two cigars.

Toys and Fancy Ch[illegible]

To effect a speedy clearance of all lines of Toys and Fancy Goods, very considerable reductions will be offered in all the odd lines left in stock.

A. Urquhart & Co.

LIMITED

New Years Gift Suggestions

3 lbs. Coffee....$1.00 Apples, No. 1, $2.00
3 lbs. black Tea.....$1.10 and $1.20
3 lbs. green Tea..... 1.20
Cheese, 13 lbs..... 3.25
1 doz. Oranges and 1 doz. Lemons..... .80
Soda Crackers, 10 lbs..... 1.40
10 lbs. Cranberries..... 1.60
5 lbs. Mixed Candy and Nuts..... 1.25

[illegible]ns' and Boys' Overcoats

Men's Grey and Brown Chinchilla, with shawl collars, interlined with Heavy Canton flannel to the waist..... 18.00

Men's Brown Tweed Overcoats, with shawl collar..... 18.00

Men's Brown Chinchilla Overcoats—a very fine quality..... 21.00

2 only Men's Brown Tweed Overcoats with notch collar, Special 15.00

Boys' Tweed Overcoats, in brown and grey mixtures..... 7.00

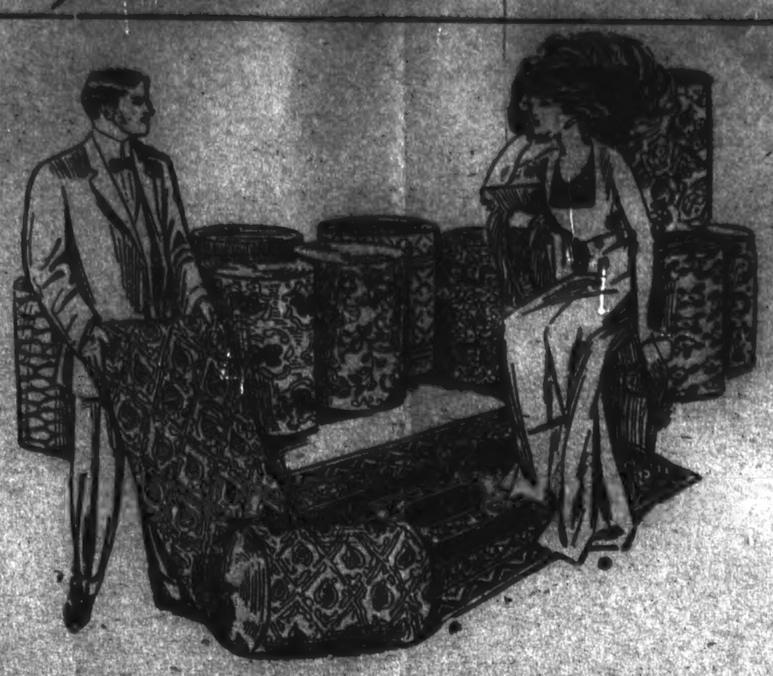
Boys' Tweed Overcoats, in brown, grey and green mixtures.....$8.50 to 9.50

Ladies All-Over Aprons Good, full sizes, made of a good quality Print, 75c. each.

Tea Aprons in white muslin, plain and cross barred, hemmed edges or lace trimmed, 15c. and 25c. each.

Ladies Night Gowns, white flannelette—a good warm gown, full sizes, 54 and 60 inches, $1.15 to $1.25.

Girls Night Gowns, striped flannelette, in pink, white and blue, ages 10 to 16 years, 75c.



Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums and Floorcloths

Brusselo Rugs, Reversible, 27x54 ... ... $1.40
Heavy Smyrna Rugs, 27x54 ... ... 3.75
Washable Rugs in Brown, Green, Yellow and Blue mixtures, 27x54 and 30x60 $2.50 and 3.00
Brussels Door Mats 60c. Felt Door Mats 80c.
Brusselo Stair Carpet per yard ... ... 55c.
Excellent Values in Brussels, Tapestry and Brusselo Carpet Squares.
Linoleum 2 yards and 4 yards wide.
Floor Oil Cloth 2 yards wide.

Men's and Boys' Sweaters

Men's Cardinal Sweaters in a heavy rib, with shawl collar..... 3.00

Men's Sweaters in grey, grey with blue, brown, tan with brown, in a fancy knit..... 4.50

Men's Sweaters in brown, cardinal, and navy, a very heavy plain knit. Special value..... 5.50

Men's Very Heavy Fancy Knit Sweaters, with shawl collars, in maroon, tan and brown..... 6.00

Men's Very Fine all Pure Wool Sweaters in plain knit, with shawl collars, in grey, brown and navy..... 7.00

A Good Range of Boys Sweaters in grey, brown, tan 1.50 to 2.00

Wool Toques, in dark blue and red colors, suitable for boys and girls, 50c.

White Wool Toques for children and infants, made of soft, fine imported wools, 45c. and 50c.

Childrens' Knitted Wool Gloves, Scotch knit, in grey, blue and red, 25c.

Grey Astrican Gauntlets, for children, leather faced, with warm knitted lining, 65c.

National Service Week

[illegible]very man in Canada will have [illegible] card to fill out soon.

[illegible] National Service Week is drawing very near and the fact that [illegible]e first week of the New Year [illegible]ears that title is something in [illegible]which everyone in Canada has an [illegible]terest. The men are interested [illegible]cause it is obligitory upon [illegible]ach of them, between the ages of [illegible] and 65 years, to fill out one of [illegible]e cards which the Government [illegible] sending to them through the [illegible]ost Office Authorities. The wo[illegible]en are interested because their [illegible]o operation is being invited, in [illegible]eing that their men-folk attend [illegible]o this important duty. The [illegible]hildren are interested because [illegible]heir school teachers have explained to them the meaning of National Service and the way in which father and the big brothers at home have to reply to the various questions.

To write in the answers and return the card promptly is a good [illegible]ew Year's resolution for every [illegible]an throughout the Dominion [illegible]nd it has the advantage of be[illegible]g easy of fulfilment. It only [illegible]eans a few minutes of careful [illegible]ought. The postman in the [illegible] gets the hard work, for [illegible] not only to deliver the [illegible] is responsible also for [illegible]r return. Prompt[illegible] the answers will make [illegible]easier [illegible]rk very much [illegible]

National [illegible] are to get into what we [illegible] which will cause [illegible] the needs of the country [illegible]lize that the interests [illegible] have a greater claim on [illegible] our self interest. This applies [illegible] everyone, from the highest in the land to the lowest. The Prince of Wales' motto, 'I Serve,' may well be [illegible] the motto of every citizen of British Empire at this time.

There are many ways of serving the nation besides going to the front. The man on the farm and the mechanic in a workshop, may be serving the nation as usefully as the men in the trenches. Every man should be doing the work which represents his most efficient service to his country.

The war is teaching us, great lessons. Terrible as are its effects those who have faith in Canadian manhood hope and believe that the nation will emerge from this experience a stronger and a better people. If the meaning of National Service is thoroughly grasped and properly understood, if the government's call for information is responded to in the right spirit, the coming year will be the banner year in Canada's history.

Rimbey News

The Church of England ten-cent evening was well patronized. Proceeds thirty-two dollars and eighty cents net. The program was an enjoyable one well rendered. The promoters wish to thank all those who assisted in making the evening a success. Thanks is especially due to those who took part in the program; to the orchestra for their many selections during the evening; to Happy Hooligan; to the ladies who provided the good things to eat and last but not least to the young ladies who so ably attended to the various stands.

Home-Making

Nearly every real estate loan means that somebody is buying a home, or is making extensive improvements.

Consider what 1,200 such loans made in Canada by the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation and the Canada Trust Company each year, mean to the prosperity of the country.

It speaks well for any institution to be chosen in this way by the home-makers—it shows their confidence and good will.

If you require a loan on farm security, why not write us giving full particulars, or else call upon our nearest agent?

The Canada Trust Company
The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation
(Under the same management)
Combined Assets over $23,000,000.00.
HEAD OFFICES, LONDON, ONT.
Alberta Branch Offices:-
913 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

A National Call for Information!

Write Your Answers on the Card which You will shortly receive and Return promptly. *It is Obligatory!*

When In Edmonton Visit

GREENFIELD'S EXCHANGE

For a SQUARE DEAL

We Buy, Sell, and Exchange Anything of Value

Greenfield's Exchange
Cor. Howard & Rice St.
EDMONTON - ALTA.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Village of Gull Lake.

Take Notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Village of Gull Lake will be submitted for Confirmation to the Judge presiding at the sittings of the District Court of the Judicial District of Red Deer, to be held at the Town of Lacombe on Wednesday, the Twenty-First day of February, 1917, at the hour of 10 a.m.

Dated at Lacombe, this 12th day of December, 1916.

JOHN McKENTY,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Village of Gull Lake.

Household Furniture For Sale

May be seen any time after 1 o'clock p.m.

Bed-Room Suites, Parlor Suite, Dining-Room Suite, Rugs, Carpets, etc.

Apply Mrs. W. F. McKenzie, Belcher House, Edmonton Trail.

RAW FURS

I am prepared to pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.

W. B. MORRISON
Fox Ranch. Phone 180

Are You Going to Build?

If you are thinking of building, call and get an estimate from us. We have a new, clean Stock of the very best in

-LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL-
OF ALL KINDS

You will find our prices as low as any.

Trimble-Garland Lumber Co.
Allan St. - Lacombe

John Fortune
CITY LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

Careful Attention given to Commercial Trade
First Class Rigs and Good Drivers
Draying on Short Notice
LACOMBE - ALBERTA

We Wish Our Customers A Very

Happy and Prosperous New Year

DAVID HAY--The Men's Store
Successor to WATT & HAY
Barnett Ave. Lacombe. Alberta

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and it is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmas Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

Leave Your Worries on the Train

When business or pleasure take you away from home, you are much concerned about convenience and comfort. You can enjoy both at the

Walker House "The House of Plenty" or **Hotel Carls-Rite** "The House of Comfort"

The management have for years been making a careful study of the needs of the Travelling Public. Everything that makes for Comfort, Safety and Convenience is our Policy. Convenience is a natural asset, owing to the splendid location of each, both within a minute's walk from the Union Station and within the heart of the city's business activities. Comfort is assured by large and perfectly trained staffs, and detached brick structures open on all sides with every modern convenience.

The rates are very reasonable considering the increased cost of living. Give your baggage checks either to the Walker House or Carls-Rite Hotel porter. Both will be at the Union Station on your arrival. American or European Plan.

— THE WALKER HOUSE or THE CARLS-RITE HOTEL —
TORONTO'S FAMOUS HOTELS
GEO. WRIGHT & MACK CARROLL, Proprietors (Both formerly Westerners.)

James Richardson & Sons, Limited
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Western Offices - - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or 'phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by Sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED — Established 1857

Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Royal Navy

Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects and be from 18 to 38 years of age.

PAY $1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, $20.00 monthly.

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station or to the Department of the Naval Service, OTTAWA.

Russia's Lost Mica Deposits

Long before window glass was made, Russia supplied the world with mica. In 1681 she exported 42,600 kilograms to Holland, 40,000 kilograms to England, and 8,000 kilograms to America. (A kilogram equals about two and a half pounds). As the glass industry grew that of mica waned, and so completely that the deposits of mica were forgotten. Before the present war Russia was actually importing mica from Canada and India. Today some of the mica beds have been rediscovered in the Mamsky forest, which is now producing 6,000 kilograms annually. Other deposits are being worked in the Ural Mountains, near Archangel, and in Siberia. The price has risen from about $1.50 a pound to about $35 a pound.

Real Sorrow

"Who are those two sad-looking women over there?"

"They're a couple of neighborhood women who always get together to mourn."

"Torn by some common sorrow?"

"Yes; one's husband never comes home and the other one's husband hangs around home all the time."—Houston Post.

Policeman: What are standing 'ere for?

Loafer: Nuffink.

Policeman: Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place how would the rest get past?

Zeppelin Raid Philosophy

There was excitement, certainly; but there was no fear — not among any class of the people. Trains were deranged, 'busses were stopped, and there was a host of inconvenience; aye, and many people were killed and wounded, but nobody ran away from London next morning—at all events, not many. Everybody was prepared to "stick it," to see even the ordeal through, but to remember it at the end of the business when it came to counting up the score with the enemy. What was it to have a Zeppelin sailing over London, when our men in the trenches over in Flanders and France were lying days on end under a perpetual shower of cruel shells? It was nothing.—James Milne, in the Fortnightly.

Canadian Dairy Products in Britain

The Department of Trade and Commerce state that during the month of August, 23,150 hundredweights of Canadian butter were exported to the United Kingdom, as compared with 1,421 hundredweights in August, 1915. The comparative figures for cheese during the same months were 265,251 hundredweights and 188,928. The export of eggs to the same country increased from 27,747 to 82,710 "great hundreds"—a great hundred being 120.

Lottie: He wore my photograph over his heart, and it stopped the bullet.

Tottie: I'm not surprised, darling; it would stop a clock.—Sketch.

Two Cases of Eczema and How They Were Cured

Further Proof That Dr. Chase's Ointment is a Positive Cure for Chronic Eczema

If you read these letters you will find that Dr. Chase's Ointment is not to be classed among ordinary salves and ointments.

By actually curing itching, stinging eczema in many thousands of cases it has stood the most severe test to which any ointment can be put.

Mr. J. Brice, Temperance Road, Parry Sound, Ont. writes: "Just a line to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment for what it has done for my wife. She has been suffering with eczema in her head for two years, and has spent no end of money with doctors and for ointments, which did her no good. She had about given up hope of ever being cured, when someone told her to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. By the use of this Ointment the trouble has left her entirely, so we have unbounded faith in it. I have told several people about the Ointment."

Mrs. W. G. Dowden, Greenspond, Bonavista Bay, Nfld., writes: "I suffered with eczema on my hands, and for eighteen months was so bad that I could not use a needle to sew or do anything. I could scarcely dress myself. Though I had lots of salves from doctors, I could never get much benefit from them. Then I sent for a sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and found it very different in action. It was not long before my hands began to heal, and four 60c boxes made them well. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too highly, and frequently give some to others to get them using it, for I know that it will cure."

In the home Dr. Chase's Ointment is of almost daily usefulness, for by relieving chafing and irritation of the skin it prevents eczema and similar itching skin diseases. Applied to all cuts and wounds, it prevents blood poisoning and heals the skin. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Air Raids in Germany Coming in the Near Future

Field-Marshal French has expressed the belief that the next attempt upon London by the enemy's airships will be on a colossal scale. The continued advance of the British lines in France toward the German frontier will be the best way of dealing a blow at future attacks on London. And as indicative of what may be expected a Frenchman took an aerial trip the other day into Germany, going as far as Strassburg. He actually covered 300 miles of the enemy territory and dropped at very inconvenient points some 30 deadly bombs. He returned without any attack upon his machine. If, with the Allies' forces some considerable distance from the enemy's frontier, such a feat is possible, what may be looked for when our troops can see the rapid flowing current of the Rhine?

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Gasoline as Wash for Wounds

Contused, lacerated wounds with dirt ground into them are cleaned with gasoline in a field hospital in France. The skin and then the surface of the wound are rubbed with a swab or absorbent cotton soaked in gasoline. The interior of the wound is swabbed out with gasoline as far as can be reached with pledgets of cotton wrapped around a forceps.

Gasoline causes no pain, but it will cause blisters if left on and covered with bandages that prevent evaporation. Medical journals say gasoline has long been used by workmen in factories for cleaning dirty cuts and lacerations.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

British Flag on the Job

Twenty Americans Rescued at Tampico By British Navy

In a letter, Captain William J. MacDonald, of Mariners' Harbor, tells a plain story of the escape of twenty Americans from the Mexican mobs at Tampico in April, 1914, when American bluejackets were taken from a launch on the Panuco river and war with the United States seemed to be only a question of hours. Nowhere in the harbor could Captain MacDonald see the flag of his country afloat, not a warship being in sight, when he arrived with his party at the water front after a perilous journey of seventy-five miles from the interior. "But the British and German flags," the old sailor says, "were on the job," and then he tells us: "By good fortune we had the son of Captain Turner, of the Cunard steamer Lusitania, on our hands. Great Britain sticks by its nationals. Through Turner we had the flag of the British navy carry us to safety." Twenty Americans saved by the "meteor flag of England," the flag that protects its nationals; and Old Glory nowhere in sight! Saved by the son of Captain Turner of that Lusitania that was to be sent unwarned to the bottom off Kinsale Head, with 102 Americans, men, women and children, in about a year by a German submarine, whose commander was to be decorated for the achievement and the atrocity! What bitter memories the recital brings up again! — New York Sun.

One More New Department

How many departments are grouped under the euphonious name of the War Office? Whatever may be said of the advisability of some of these departments, general satisfaction is felt throughout England at the creation of one to look after the soldier discharged from the army unfitted to look after himself, with the aid of his pension. The result of the old plan that thousands of soldiers were found unable to take up work, and yet were not weak enough to be retained in a military hospital, the average of which is crowded to its capacity, Mr. Lloyd George has created a department to handle this problem, which will mean that doctor's aid will be continued after the soldier has left the hospital.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

Fish Thrive on War

Fish mothers of nurseries in the North Sea have had the time of their lives in these last two years. The North Sea abounds with fish, and when the war is over it will be absolutely packed. This sounds a sweeping statement, but the fact that the number of trawlers now working is less by some three thousand than it was in peace time accounts for the overcrowded nurseries.

The quantity of fish taken from the North Sea grounds has fallen by a third since the fishing areas have been so greatly restricted.

Haddock have particularly enjoyed the rest they deserved, as for the last ten years their numbers had been sadly diminishing. When it is remembered that each female haddock produces 800,000 eggs each season, something of their increasing numbers may be guessed.

Our Forest Products

The state of Canada's trade in timber since the war is a matter of the greatest importance to our citizens. The figures for the calendar years 1914 and 1915 are given in the bulletins of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The subject is divided in this way: lumber is dealt with in Bulletin 58A, pulp and pulpwood in 58B, and poles and cross-ties in 58C. Any citizen interested who has not received a copy of any of these bulletins may secure one free by writing to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Thankful

"This is the last time I shall bring this bill," said the enraged collector.

"Thanks," replied the impecunious debtor. "You are so much more considerate than the other fellow; he said he was going to come again."

The Rope of Four Strands

Why Lord Northcliffe Thinks Hun Will Fail

"I would like your opinion," I asked Lord Northcliffe, "on one point, which would be of great interest to me. I have considered this war as a rope made of four strands: 1, military; 2, economic; 3, political; 4, psychological. Both sides have these elements to consider, and the ability of either side to continue the war is dependent on its total strength or resultant force which is the rope made up of these four strands. This rope is no stronger than its weakest strand, and I want to know which element you consider most likely to fail in the German situation."

He considered the matter for a moment, then said:

"I believe the psychological strand will be the weakest in the German situation. The German people have been fed on illusions and lies, and how is the German government going to explain defeat to its people?

"Their papers tell them that the Zeppelins have reduced London to ruins — and the French soldiers are starving.

"The other day at the front I met a former friend of mine, an officer in the German army, who had just been taken prisoner. I greeted him and asked if I could serve him. He said that he wanted nothing, that his situation as prisoner was simply a fortune of war, but he did not regret that London had been so destroyed. I assured him that it was not, but he only smiled and shook his head and said he knew positively and on the best authority that Victoria Station was laid waste. Some day people who have been so deceived will demand a reckoning. What will the Germans do when they learn the truth? Unless the German psychology breaks down or some extraordinary military act causes a crisis, the war may continue for two years more. Germany has been preparing for this war since Frederick I., and she cannot be crushed in a moment."—Jessica Lozier Payne, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

The Waiter: What makes you so stout?

The Maid: Because I eat what is right. What makes you so thin?

The Waiter: Because I eat what is left.

HIS FRIEND HURT; HE HELPED HIM

Injured Man Laughed When Simple Treatment Was Suggested, But He Thanked His Comrade Later

Once upon a time word came to Henry A. Voehl, of Plainland, N.J., that a close friend had been injured, and full of anxiety he visited the afflicted man, who was suffering from a sprained ankle.

"It was so bad that the leg had turned black," said Mr. Voehl in relating the story. "I told him I would have him out in a week and he laughed at me. But I took him a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, that night he put some on and noticed the ankle felt better. I told him to use it every day, and in three days his ankle was practically well. In four days he was working. He gladly admits that Sloan's Liniment 'put him on his feet.'"

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c and 1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Rest Needed

The pretty restaurant cashier had applied for a holiday.

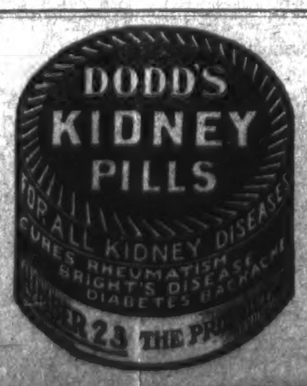
"I must recuperate," she said. "My beauty is beginning to fade."

"That so?" said the proprietor. "What makes you think so?"

"The men are beginning to count their change."—Chicago Herald.

A Remedy for Earache.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

The Turkish language has been made compulsory throughout Turkey—that is to say, no Englishman or subject of any of the allies will be permitted to trade in that empire unless they can pass an examination in Turkish. It is possible, of course, that this edict may undergo another change in time, say, when the people of another tongue take over the derelict kingdom.



Does Work of Thirty

The growing demand for lumber in England and the shortage of labor have resulted in the invention of a tree-felling machine, which is said to perform more work in an eight-hour day than 30 woodsmen. A feature of the machine is the cleanness of the cut and the closeness to the ground at which the saw works, leaving no trunks standing and thus preventing waste.

The machine is mounted on removable wheels for transporting it from place to place. It consists of a steam cylinder 15 inches in diameter, with a piston rod having a 19-inch stroke. It is attached to a light wrought-iron frame of triangular shape, so that the saw can be fed up to its work by means of a hand-wheel worm.

The saw is fixed to the end of the piston rod, and the teeth are designed to cut on the inward stroke only. The blade slides between guides and there is no possibility of buckling. The boiler is heated by refuse wood picked up wherever the machines may be used.

THE ONLY WAY TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Must Be Treated Through the Blood and the Poisonous Acid Driven Out

The twinges and tortures of rheumatism are not due to cold, damp weather as so many people suppose. Rheumatism comes from poisonous acid in the blood. This is a medical truth that every rheumatic sufferer should realize. There is only one way to cure rheumatism—it must be treated through the blood. All the liniments and rubbing and so-called electrical treatment in the world will not cure rheumatism, and the sufferer who tries them is not only wasting money, but is allowing the trouble to become more firmly rooted in the system and harder to cure when the proper remedy is tried. Dr. Williams Pink Pills have had remarkable success in curing rheumatism because they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, driving out the poisonous acid, releasing the stiffened joints, clearing away the torturing pains, and giving the victim renewed health and ease. Mr. Vincent Brow, Havre Boucher, N.S., says: "For two years I was an almost constant sufferer from rheumatism, the trouble being so bad at times that I could scarcely get about. The trouble seemed to bring with it anaemia, and altogether I was in a very bad condition. I used doctor's medicine for almost a year without relief. Then on the advice of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I think I took altogether about a dozen boxes, with the result that I am again enjoying perfect health."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Discovers German Science Secrets

Trade Secrets Heretofore Held By Germany Have Been Unearthed

When the story of the war is written it will be found to contain an interesting chapter upon the part played in it by the scientific authorities of the allied nations. Already secrets relating to the manufacture of metals, gasses, guns, and submarines have been unearthed by a variety of methods outside the enquiries of the professional spy.

Professor Percy Groom, of the Imperial College of Science, has just given proof of the discovery of the German's method in the manufacture of artificial hard-wood. At the last analysis it only took a number of scientific men appointed for the purpose a short time to discover the secret and within three hours Professor Groom had made every grade of grey sycamore from the lightest silver to the darkest black.

If $2,500 had been spent on plant it would have saved thousands of pounds on one proposition alone. He now suggests the establishment of an Imperial Timber Bureau in London in connection with an institution having not merely a timber department, but also well-equipped chemical and engineering departments and the provision of workships. He has no doubt that by research conducted by the co-operation of piano-makers with a physicist, a steel expert, and a timber technologist, they could soon learn the secret of making pianos at the price which rendered the best German pianos so popular.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

An Enlarged Experience

Canada Preparing for Larger Production of Manufactured Articles

Canadian prosperity, it is true, has been brought about partly by war orders, but these constitute only a fraction of the nation's new industries. They have been most helpful in showing the country what it can do towards supplying its own needs. The war orders have tested the country's supply of raw material and the skill of its mechanics. When the war orders shall have stopped, Canada will be prepared to go on with the production of manufactured articles on a scale that it could not have attained in many years without the instruction and experience that have come with the demand for munitions. The war has cost Canada dearly, but the experience will not leave the country without some valuable compensation, especially in an enlarged knowledge of itself. — Christian Science Monitor.

Woman to Command German Boat

The first woman naval officer to receive a commission has just been appointed by the Wurtenberg authorities as second in command of a small gunboat on Lake Constance. She will wear the full uniform of a lieutenant, including trousers and gaiters, and will take a naval lieutenant's rank and pay. The special duty with which the gunboat to which she has been appointed is charged is that of protecting Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen from attacks by enemy aeroplanes.

Plain Reason

"I never could see why you never tried called a boat 'she.'"

"Evidently you have never had to steer one."

DISTRESSING RHEUMATISM

How many people, crippled and lame from rheumatism, owe their condition to neglected or incorrect treatment! It is the exact combination of the Purest Cod Liver Oil with glycerine and hypophosphites as contained in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

that has made Scott's famous for relieving rheumatism when other ointments have utterly failed. If you are a rheumatism sufferer, or feel its first symptoms, start *Scott's Emulsion* at once. IT MAY BE EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED.

Stefansson and the North-West Passage

May Find a Different and More Practicable Commercial Route

That Vilhjalmar Stefansson, commander of the Canadian Arctic expedition, may try to negotiate the Northwest Passage by a different and what is said to be a more commercially practicable route than that which Amundsen took, is the announcement of George H. Wilkins, who has been second in command to Stefansson for the past two years.

Wilkins it was who, in an auxiliary schooner only 65 feet long, battled his way through the ice fields for 600 miles to Stefansson's relief when the explorer and the two sturdy men who accompanied him on his trip over the ice of the Arctic Ocean from Martin Point, Alaska, to Cape Alfred, Banks Land, were almost universally believed dead. He was then promoted to be second in command.

Stefansson's ship, the Polar Bear, at present lies in an advantageous position in Prince of Wales Strait. She is a staunchly built vessel, 85 feet long, and equipped with gasoline engines of 75 horse-power, and it is Stefansson's belief that if the 169 miles to Winter Harbor, across McClure Strait, can be successfully negotiated, the balance of the journey through Melville Sound, Barrow Strait, Lancaster Sound, Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, thence up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, will present no difficulties.

If Stefansson's boat is not wrecked by the ice, and the voyage is successful, it will be the first time in history that a ship has sailed from the Pacific into the Atlantic by either of the northern routes.

Wilkins reports that Stefansson now has with him 15 white men and 19 Eskimo men and women, the men to kill game, drive dog teams and assist generally in the chores, and the women to sew skin clothing for all the members of the party.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children and [illegible] food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the infantile and painful sufferers to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

Revolutionizing Shell Making

Manitoba Man Invents Machine to Facilitate Output

Through an official visit of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, the Premier of the province, the mayor of the city and others to a factory in St. Boniface, Man., it has leaked out that a local mechanical genius has invented two machines which promise to revolutionize shell-making methods. They can produce 10 shells in the time that it takes to make one by the usual process. They are capable of turning out a shell from a solid piece of steel finished ready for the load in three minutes.

Experts have examined them and pronounced them to be valuable additions to modern mechanical appliances. If all munition factories, they say, were equipped with such machines, there would be no difficulty in meeting the enormous needs of the allied armies.

Mechanical engineers from New York and Chicago, sent to inspect and report, said that, besides being the biggest war-time inventions they knew of, they would revolutionize things in the ordinary world of mechanics and commerce, being quite easily adaptable to many other purposes, such as automobile bearings, cylinders, etc.

Irrigation in the Movies

Educational Film Released by the Canadian Pacific Railway

A new reel film has just been released by the Canadian Pacific Railway under the title, "Irrigation Farming," depicting scenes in the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block immediately to the east of the city of Calgary and in the vicinity of Lethbridge.

This film, which was taken during the past summer, illustrates the entire process of irrigation, which to many people is somewhat in the nature of a mystery. Making a start in the Rocky Mountains, small streams of water are seen trickling down the melting glaciers and of Lake Louise, and neighborhood one course into the Bow Ring in diaption "The Hotter the Weather, the Greater the Flow," explains that this system has great advantages over some systems that do not derive their water supply from glacial regions, and which, in hot weather, which is just the time that the water is needed most, are lowest in volume.

Views of the Bow River follow, showing in turn the beautiful resort of Banff, the hydro-electric plant at Kananaskis Falls, and the city of Calgary, where the headgates that divert water for the irrigation of the western section of the irrigation block are seen. Then eighty miles farther, come the Bassano Dam, nearly 8,000 feet in length, which banks up the Bow River into a reservoir to supply the eastern section with water, the Brooks Aqueduct, a concrete flume two miles long that carries sufficient water to irrigate 125,000 acres across a wide valley at a height reaching a maximum of sixty feet, and other notable engineering features of the systems.

The water is successively traced from the main canals into the secondary canals that serve districts and then into the laterals that serve individual farms. Farmers are seen preparing their land for irrigation, by levelling and digging ditches. How irrigation is practically applied is illustrated by scenes showing a farmer having prepared furrows down the fields that he intends to irrigate, placing a canvas dam in the ditch by the side of one of the fields, thus diverting the flow of water into these furrows. Other methods of irrigation, such as the "border" method, are also demonstrated. It is this part of the film that will probably be most educative to those people to whom irrigation, that is to say, how the water is got on the land is a mystery.

Crops of various kinds are seen—alfalfa, grain, potatoes,—and reaping and threshing follow the sequence along. Live stock of all kinds illustrate the importance of the dairying and livestock industry in Alberta. Finally, after brief flashes of some of the industrial establishments in Calgary, such as flour mills and packing plants, in which the raw material are converted into the finished food products, the shipment of them to consumers at home and abroad, first by train and then by steamer, is shown.

The film is being handled in Canada by the Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, and in the United States by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Real Estate Trust Building, Washington, D.C. If it is in your neighborhood, do not fail to see it. If you want to get it displayed, please write either of these two addresses and it will be arranged if possible.

The Honored Guest

First Gent: Come and dine with me tomorrow evening, old top.

Second Gent: Afraid I can't. I'm going to see Hamlet.

First Gent: Never mind, bring him along with you.—Today.

Dizziness, Eyes and Specks Before these distressing conditions can effect natural action Cassell's Instant Relief is so delightful and only restoration of the old-fashioned cathartic liver laxatives. That is why such things can only give passing relief, are miserably superior to unnatural action, and have to be repeated experiments. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver, forcing it to act about natural action in a natural manner. Continued use of Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, dyspepsia and sleeplessness, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver trouble.

Insist on Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents, from all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Ask for it from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., 10 McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Price Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief